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PORTRAIT OF ROBERT FULTON

Painted by himself

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MUSEUMS OF THE  
Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences

FREDERIC A. LUCAS, D. Sc.  
Curator-in-Chief

CATALOGUE  
OF THE  
HISTORICAL COLLECTION  
AND  
OBJECTS OF RELATED INTEREST  
AT THE  
CHILDREN'S MUSEUM

ANNA B. GALLUP, B. A.  
Curator

HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION NUMBER

Prepared by  
AGNES E. BOWEN

For list of Officers and Institutions, Hudson-Fulton Celebration,  
see last four pages

## HISTORY.

"History presents complete examples. Experience is doubly defective: we are born too late to see the *beginning* and we die too soon to see the *end* of many things. History supplies both of these defects: modern history shows the *causes* when experience presents the *effects* alone: and ancient history enables us to guess at the *effects* when experience presents the *causes* alone."—Bolingbroke.

## INTRODUCTION.

As a part of the Hudson-Fulton celebration, it was planned that some of the larger public educational institutions of New York should issue catalogues of such portions of their collections as related to the discoveries of Hudson or the inventions of Fulton. Allotments for this purpose were made by the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History, New York Zoological Park, New York Botanical Garden and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

The Central Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences contains the Tooker collections of Indian implements, illustrating the arts and industries of the Indians at the time of their discovery by Hudson, and collections of the animals and plants found in this vicinity. As the story of the Indians will be told at length in the Catalogue of the American Museum of Natural History, and the animals and plants will be described by that institution, the Zoological Park and the Botanical Garden, it seemed best to confine the publication of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences to a Catalogue of the history exhibits at the Children's Museum, the more that such a publication would have not merely a passing interest, but a lasting value as a book of reference. This catalogue has been prepared by Miss Agnes E. Bowen, who has planned and largely executed the exhibits in the Children's Museum, and also written their very full descriptive labels. This exhibit has proved of very great interest to both children and teachers, and of great value in teaching the history of Brooklyn and its relation to the history of New York and of the country at large, and to Miss Bowen belongs the credit for the exhibits and for this catalogue.

FREDERIC A. LUCAS.



## CATALOGUE OF THE HISTORICAL EXHIBIT, CHILDREN'S MUSEUM.

The history of New York hinges on the discovery by Hudson of what is now New York Bay and the Hudson River: but for this there would have been no Dutch colonies, so all the history of this part of the country dates from the coming of Henry Hudson, which set in motion the train of events whose record we call history leading to the conditions existing at the present time.

The special historical exhibit of the Brooklyn Institute is at its Children's Museum, placed there because it has been thought wise to make history attractive to *children*. Models, in miniature, objects and pictures present in engaging fashion an outline sufficiently full to permit understanding of the sequence of cause and effect in our national life, yet simple enough for a child of foreign parentage to comprehend. Excessive detail is omitted as confusing to the youthful mind which can, however, follow a broad outline. The purpose of the exhibit is the induction of civic and national spirit, of loyalty to traditions of this nation, and of belief that liberty means obedience to law. The foreign born is instructed to bring the noble traditions of his mother country as his contribution to the advancement of this nation. Our obligation to people of other lands is acknowledged in divers ways in the collections, and takes shape in the Historical Collection in models of the six types of people who were early settlers here. It is to be further amplified.

History as shown at this Museum may be said to center on the year 1609. For, in the belief that a local view-point appeals to the student of history, particularly if he be a child, emphasis is laid on Hudson's probable landing at Coney Island (a part of Brooklyn), on what he must have seen and heard along this shore, and on the Long Island Indians who first saw him and his men. Long Island Indians are those taken for the subject of a group in the series of type models, and the statement that Long Island was called by the Indians "Seawanhacky," meaning "The Island of Shells," and was "the great aboriginal mint" for the making of shell money,

opens the label on Wampum. Then came the Dutch settlements here, the beginnings of Brooklyn; English settlements in this vicinity and at the eastern end of the Island, and local and Long Island history down to the present. In connection with this our national history is studied, "the Brooklyn idea" finding place on numerous labels. Fulton visited in Brooklyn—that fact has precedence in the label about him: Hudson and the nation and company responsible for his explorations are charted with discoverers, nations and sovereigns through whose agency the White race entered other parts of this continent, our history being thus linked with that of Europe, though the latter is not afterward considered except when related to that of this country.

Taken as a whole the Historical Collection is fairly representative of our history from the period of discovery to and through that of Fulton, as perusal of the catalogue will show. In addition to the fine engraving of Hudson on the "Explorers" chart (all portraits of him are imaginary), and the photograph of Fulton on the "Inventors'" bulletin, pictures of the two men are framed, given descriptive labels and hung in the main hall near a large direction card which calls attention to Hudson-Fulton features in the Museum. These are in all exhibition rooms in the building, exhibits in each having been singled out to receive notice. Such are serpentine, a rock whose outcrop at Hoboken is accurately described by Hudson; the topaz in the birthstone series of gems, which was Fulton's birthstone, he having been born on November 14; plants, trees and animals which are known to have been here when Hudson came, and books set apart on a "Hudson-Fulton Bookshelf" in the Library. This has also special bulletins. The orange shade of yellow is much in evidence, and the flags of Holland and the United States mark the route taken by both men.

Models, objects and pictures (Classes A, B and C) are grouped in five sections.\*

\*Lack of space at the Museum necessitates close arrangement, the need for the building to be erected sometime in the future being shown here as elsewhere. The need is especially impressed when a teacher brings a large class for study of the collection and can allow but a limited period of time. The class must enter by small divisions and hear too brief description. When, as frequently happens, several large classes come at one time, the situation is discouraging, for occasionally scholars must be disappointed, because they cannot remain until their turn comes to see the collection.

The first comprises European sovereigns and navigators and American Indians, sovereigns and explorers taking precedence because the history is prepared from the stand-point of the White race. The second, the settlement and colonial period. The third, the period covered by the six wars. The fourth is devoted to New York State and the City of New York, and the fifth, to Brooklyn and Long Island. The last two sections may seem to overlap, but they do not. Until recent time, historically speaking, Brooklyn was a separate entity. The fact of its now being a borough of the City of New York finds place on labels whenever necessary and is not allowed to be forgotten. Brooklyn and Long Island are so united historically and in the present daily life of the inhabitants that the children naturally think of them as in combination. Queens, also on Long Island, is a borough of New York City. That fact will be mentioned in the history of Queens County, yet to be prepared, and also in the label about New York City.

The collection is still unfinished, though its plan and scope are definite, and it is being extended as far as practicable. The line of extension, however, has to depend upon what can be obtained. Thus New York State and City, a section which, it was hoped, might be developed in time for this celebration, is still meagre; the series of United States money is but begun; Brooklyn and Long Island in the Six Wars (Section III) period is represented by but one picture, one sword and the model of the monitor which was made at Greenpoint, although Section V has efficient representation otherwise. It will be noticed that the sword and monitor, though listed in the objects illustrative of the Civil War, are related to Brooklyn and Long Island (Section V) by their labels. The Flag exhibit is unfinished, but the material is in hand and will be installed as time permits.

Section I, however, is complete, as it contains enough to convey the idea of the meeting of Europeans and American Indians. Two charts with portraits, maps and appropriate text, and a model of the "Half Moon," present the first mentioned. Indian ornaments, wampum and utensils, and a fascinating group of Indians digging clams on Gowanus beach



present the second. The group brings the Brooklyn idea forward, for Gowanus is a part of this borough; the flat on which the cornfield stands that forms the background represents that land first bought *and its purchase recorded* in the present Kings County. The borough of Brooklyn is in Kings County.

Following the Indian group are six showing the most important types of early settlers within the limits of the United States: the Spanish, French, British and Dutch, there being three British sub-types; Cavalier, New England and Quaker. The influencing religious beliefs are expressed in Spanish, French and New England models. The first has a Franciscan friar listening to a Spanish soldier who is urging the establishment of a new mission. It has a setting of mission ambulatory and garden in the Southwest; the second, the arrival of a Jesuit at a mission outpost on the northern New York border on a wild winter's day; the third, the visit of a clergyman of the Congregational Church upon a prominent family of his parish, in whose well-furnished parlor he partakes of the usual refreshment of Bohea tea and sponge cake. Though widely separated by creed, these little groups set forth the idea that the settlers here brought with them earnest religious belief, for Franciscan and Jesuit softened the rigors of Spanish and French domination and were ever faithful to the widely separated people in their charge, while the New Englanders settled as congregations, in parishes, each with the clergyman as a dominant force. The Quaker scene also sets forth the religious idea in its very name, though it portrays the making of a "name-quilt" for a bride's "setting-out," the frame standing in an old-fashioned kitchen, through whose open "entry" door arrives one of the men guests for the supper that is to conclude the "quilting-bee." The Cavalier scene pictures the meeting of a gentleman of fashion and his fiancée at the garden porch of an old red brick Virginia homestead. Here the dominant church might be of either form of the two predominating faiths. But the Dutch scene is that of the trading-post in the forest at Fort Orange (Albany), the trader buying bear skins of friendly Indians, while his wife, two dogs and two pigs look on. This expresses the fact that the Dutch re-



mained here at first entirely for trade and because of commerce cultivated the friendship of the Indians, omitting the religious idea in their dealings, though without doubt they possessed it, for they were most liberal toward all forms of belief. It will be remembered that Hudson—of whom it has been said that he would have made a better modern consul than any other explorer of this country—noted the possibilities for trade in the amount of fine peltry that he observed.

These type models are placed in chronological order in a wall case, each having electric illumination, and appearing as a separate little scene. Detailed description may be found in the catalogue, where the labels are given.

Brooklyn has its special Dutch model, of extra size, permitting more detail. It is the home of a Patroon. Brooklyn's representative of this form of the feudal system is housed in a mansion whose lines are reproduced from two ancient homesteads, still standing, near Bergen Beach, Jamaica Bay; erected by members of the Bergen and Schenck families when that section was first settled, on land over which some of Hudson's men very likely passed, or, at least, saw. The Schenck house is built of the timbers of the ship in which the original Schenck came to this country. He beached it near where the house now stands and took it apart. The ship's "knees" are the ceiling supports of the first floor.

Models representing the Six Wars are to be nine in number, as Myles Standish, the first commissioned officer in New England; a group representing naval warfare with the French and the Mediterranean pirates; and another showing Indian warfare in the West, will complete the series. Thus far it has Standish, a short soldier in a full suit of armor and holding a matchlock, standing on guard in front of the meeting-house and fort on Burial Hill, Plymouth; an English frontiersman, ambushed, shooting a crouching Indian with a flintlock, the frontiersman dressed in deer-skin and representing in type the French and Indian wars; a scene in the Vassall House (Headquarters), Cambridge, when Washington and his aide-de-camp, John Trumbull, meet John Paul Jones. This typifies the Revolution. The first is a snow scene, the second a forest, and the third a well-furnished

room. The first two models and a set of photographs of the historical exhibits represented the Children's Museum at the Historical Bazar, held at the Plaza Hotel, Manhattan Borough, in November of last year.

Settings average 22 inches in length, 15 in height and 12 in depth. The average height of the figures is 7 inches, Washington, of course, standing above this, and Standish and Jones proportionately below it.

The miniature treatment of the subject enables the child to comprehend it at a glance and to understand the distinct and inclusive character of each type. Teachers and adults who have charge of children appreciate the putting of history into tangible form, which is unequalled as a vehicle for bringing an intellectual concept to children.

Before the plan for the group may be formulated the period which it is to represent must be carefully studied. An instance of the difficulty experienced here appeared when it was desired to incorporate Washington, Jones and Trumbull, the portrait painter, in the "Revolution" group. Had they or could they have met in Boston at any time between July 3, 1776, and the succeeding April? This involved months of research. When historic accuracy is settled—and it would seem that the easily ascertained facts of history are not suitable for miniature type model—then arise the questions of setting, proportion, grouping and color, as important as in a stage presentation. To complicate matters, these must be accurate in the historic sense. One mistake here would cause some observer to forget all else in the entire exhibit. The amount of study necessary to these preliminaries may be judged by the book list appended. Cut and material of the costume, with average measurement to decide the amount, must be certain before doing the preliminary shopping for the figure models, as some of the accessories are expensive. With all this goes study of the character and personality of the one it is desired to model, complexion and color of the hair often modifying the color scheme. Where possible the figure models are portrait models.

Preparation for label writing is included in that for the models, but has an additional difficulty. While the model is

of but one typical scene, the label must describe that and also give concise epitome of the period represented, one usually so full of interest that this exceeds other space writing, in laboriousness, for its value is dependent upon condensation instead of "spread." As the labels are to appeal to children they are sometimes read to a child and changed to the exact form of expression used by him in repeating the story. This accounts for the extreme simplicity of some and for a repetition of words, it having been found that perhaps but the one word, not any of its synonyms, conveys that one idea to a child.

Children, for whom the models were made, are most enthusiastic and enjoy them in process of making perhaps as much as in the finished product. Several have been built in the laboratory of the Museum, a basement room with windows opening into deep well-holes which are covered by iron gratings. Here the children would crowd in such numbers as to obscure the light. When sent away they compromised by having two remain on watch, these giving out information as if interpreting a pantomime to the others who grouped themselves "out of the light." Comment and instruction were freely intermixed. "She's wirin' him. Now she's makin' his face and hands. He ain't very pretty," was said of the Franciscan padre as he was being made, with "Oh! Oh! Oh! *Now* she's puttin' him in the oven!" said in horrified tones as, the day being warm and the composition not drying sufficiently fast, the figure was baked a bit to hasten its completion. A pretty girl made the courtesy and stood in position while the fair maiden of the Cavalier group was modeled. Then "standing room only" was purchased of those nearest the window by payments of candy, marbles, etc., the youngsters waiting on line for their turn. When the Dutch trading group was made and the dogs introduced, one lad bashfully said:—"You don't mind if I tell you? Those are a white man's dogs, and they would not like the Indians, so their ears would be down instead of up." Inquiry confirmed this and down went the ears. The making of the morion, or helmet, for the Spanish soldier was a poser. His costume was decided upon after much study, many trips to the invaluable

library of the Long Island Historical Society and the translation of paragraphs from foreign books, Spanish and German. The morion was finally made of thin pasteboard soaked in thick glue, formed over a block made of the maker's thumb, held in position until dry enough to remove and then baked in the oven. Children watched until the operation was finished.

Historic objects about the Museum were first collected and put in one room in the year 1905, at which time the charts were prepared and the first model made. This was the Patroon's home, carried out in pasteboard, as an experiment. "To see if the children would be interested." The experiment was satisfactory, for the children gathered around "the playhouse" like bees. Now, however, they realize that the "model is history," and they scorn mention of its figures as "dolls." "Don't call them dolls," said a youth of about nine years of age. "They are models, not dolls. If they were just dolls do you suppose *I* would care for them? Some of that hair was made of cotton. I saw it done. How long do you suppose that a *doll* with cotton hair would last?"

Children also are greatly interested in objects and pictures. The warming-pan, foot-stoves, lanterns, case of arms, tokens for use as money, the spinning wheel, etc., attract them. It would be difficult to say which gets the most of their attention. Some of the labels are known "by heart," the older children teaching them to the younger. A new exhibit causes much excitement. The children wish to "know everything about it," and put numerous questions. Then they bring their parents, teachers and members of their class.

An invariable question is, "How soon'll that picture be in a lecture?" For lectures on history hold important position in the series which each season covers work of Museum departments. Last Election Day, Miss Mary Day Lee, the assistant curator, spoke four times on "When Old New York was Young," and on February 22, her talk on Washington was repeated seven times to accommodate 973 children. A lecture on Lincoln, given by Miss Gallup on February 12, attracted 726 children and was repeated six times. This, although there was a procession and many other things to

tempt the little folks to remain away. All lectures are illustrated by lantern slides, the set prepared for a lecture on the Museum's historical collection being frequently used by Miss Gallup in addresses explanatory of the Museum's work, given in other cities.

Members of the City History Club assisted at the Lincoln lecture. A chapter of this club, organized March 13, 1907, under auspices of the Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century, meets at the Children's Museum during the winter, the place chosen because of its exhibit in local history. Last season it was directed by Howard C. Green, Instructor in the English Department of the College of the City of New York. There were three field trips, one to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and two to Manhattan. The Hudson-Fulton celebration was a frequent topic at the chapter's spring meetings.

The Library is a valuable adjunct to the Historical Collection, being rich in works on American history. Its bulletins for important days are cleverly arranged to attract the child. There are bright pictures, bits of poetry, and the childhood of the famous person is dwelt upon. The bulletin has always its book list, or if, as at present, the subject be of sufficient importance, a bookshelf is set apart for reference volumes. The librarian, Miss Miriam S. Draper, made note that the call for special books began soon after the subject of the celebration was broached. Among those called for have been biographies of the two men, a history of Holland, of the Erie Canal and Dutch canals and origin and results of the Hague Conference; biography of Chancellor Livingston, the friend of Fulton; physics and mechanics in relation to steam, electric motors and boat building; Long Island, New York State and New England Indians, their costume, and wampum; history of the occupation of this section of country by the White race, especially that of the settlement and Revolutionary periods, history of the army, navy and flag, and books on the geography, geology, botany and zoology of this state.

Surprise at the variety of interests brought up by the celebration has been expressed by children and adults. Teachers have come for aid in preparing programmes and an



historical play on New York history for school celebrations, and the demand has increased for poems on historical and patriotic topics. Those especially engaged in getting up Hudson-Fulton celebrations at the fifty educational centers of this city have made frequent use of both library and models.

The writer, who planned the historical exhibit, designed its historical models and made the figures, and other parts of them, takes this opportunity to thank for their very generous assistance in the work, the Curator-in-Chief of the Museums, the Curator of the Children's Museum, its Librarian, the staff, and also the staff of the Library of the Long Island Historical Society, and the many not connected with Museums or Library who have shown interest and given help just when needed. Mention should also be made of those whose work appears in the models. Herbert B. Judy, the Museum artist, painted the effective background for the French group; John Bender, the Museum cabinet-maker, carved the quaint porch for the Cavalier group; much of the woodwork construction, especially that in the British groups, and a part of the modeling was by C. R. Luscombe, and the Indian group was modeled by Antonio Miranda.

AGNES E. BOWEN.

At the entrance and in the halls are copies of this large direction card:

#### HUDSON-FULTON.

Exhibits of interest in connection with the HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION are on view in every exhibition room in this building.

The Historical Collection (2d Floor) has been re-arranged and increased. *There* will be found much about HUDSON.

A Bulletin concerning Mechanical Engineers and Inventors is in the Hall (1st Floor). *There* will be found much about FULTON.

In the Library (2d Floor) are a HUDSON-FULTON Bookshelf and Bulletins about the two men.

LOOK FOR THESE SPECIAL EXHIBITS.

The bulletin mentioned has pictures and text about Fulton, who is put in the center; Franklin, Fitch, Stevens and Livingston, to whom he was indebted for the lessons of their successes and failures, and other men noted along this line of engineering.

Near it is hung a frame containing pictures of Hudson and of Fulton, each with descriptive labels.

The following (panel shaped) labels on "History" and on "American History," are set at either side of the entrance to the room in which the Historical Collection is installed.

#### NO. I. HISTORY.

"History presents complete examples. Experience is doubly defective: we are born too late to see the *beginning* and we die too soon to see the *end* of many things. History supplies both of these defects: modern history shows the *causes* when experience presents the *effects* alone: and ancient history enables us to guess at the *effects* when experience presents the *causes* alone."—Bolingbroke.

#### NO. II. AMERICAN HISTORY. WHAT TO LEARN FROM THE HISTORY EXHIBIT.

To us, "Citizens of the Commonwealth of New York, by the Grace of God, Free and Independent," according to the quaint legal wording, the date 1609,—when Henry Hudson passed and named Sandy Hook, anchored in Gravesend Bay and landed on Coney Island, thus bringing civilization and commerce that founded this commonwealth—seems most important. It is one of the great world dates. It relates us to the history of civilization.

As citizens of this commonwealth it is our duty to study its history and to gain intimate knowledge of the men and women through whose efforts it was made "Free and Independent." Though they sometimes erred—being but mortal—in the main they were brave men and sweet women of fine character, who, for the sake of freedom—for themselves and more especially for their children—endured the hardships of the pioneer and often gave up their lives.

Let us honor them with the loyalty of loving children and pass on to our descendants a heritage bettered through our efforts.

New York is but one of the many states composing our Union. All have great records. As citizens of these United States, therefore, let us so conduct ourselves that our country may be the better for our living and our flag be everywhere recognized as the emblem of a noble nation.

Following is the inner entrance label:



AMERICAN HISTORY.

ORDER FOR STUDY OF HISTORY EXHIBIT.

SECTION I. EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS AND  
NAVIGATORS: AMERICAN INDIANS.

SECTION II. SETTLEMENT AND COLONIAL  
PERIODS.

SECTION III. THE SIX WARS.

SECTION IV. NEW YORK STATE AND CITY.

SECTION V. BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND.



## SECTION I.

EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS AND NAVIGATORS:  
AMERICAN INDIANS.

## GENERAL LABEL.

## EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS AND NAVIGATORS: AMERICAN INDIANS.

This section prepares the student for study of the White race on this Continent, and connects the history of the race here with that in Europe. The Indians, the brave, resourceful Red race that they overcame, are typified in one model, but it must be remembered that the Red race was—and still is—divided into many nations. Of special interest to the people of this city and state is the model of "The Half Moon" (De Halve Maene), the Dutch ship commanded by Henry Hudson, the English navigator who discovered this harbor and the river named after him.

(Class A)

NO. I. DUTCH TYPE. SHIP, "THE HALF MOON" (DE HALVE MAENE). LABEL:

This model represents a ship of the early part of the seventeenth century such as was used by Henry Hudson. The exact dimensions and rig of Hudson's ship are not known, but in a ship such as this Hudson sailed first to the sea about Spitzbergen, then to the coast of Newfoundland, thence to the entrance of Chesapeake Bay and then north to New York and up the Hudson River as far as Hudson. Small as this vessel is, in comparison with those of to-day, vessels of this type were yet able to reach a little beyond 80° North Latitude, and 300 years of work and the expenditure of much life and vast sums of money have only succeeded in attaining a few degrees farther north than did the Old Dutch Whalers. In comparison with modern steamships, it may be said that it would take seven vessels the size of the "Half Moon" to carry a day's supply of coal for an ocean liner;

and that one modern steamship carries as much cargo as a fleet of 125 vessels of the size of the "Half Moon." The approximate length of the "Half Moon" was 75 feet; beam 17 feet; depth of hold 6 or 7 feet.

(Class C)

CHART 1 SHOWS (LABEL), "SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE WHO SENT NAVIGATORS ON VOYAGES OF DISCOVERY TO THIS CONTINENT, WITH NAMES OF MEN FIRST COMMISSIONED."

Detail of Chart 1: Center—(Map of the World with discoverers' routes drawn in blue). This map shows countries in Europe from which came discoverers of and early white settlers in America. Note by what comparatively easy route Norsemen reached this coast. See how near are Alaska and Siberia.

*No. 1.*

Legend tells of a wonderful land west of Europe, discovered by St. Brendan or Bren-ainn (484-577), an Irishman of royal lineage, in a second missionary voyage, taken in a vessel made of wicker and ox-hide. The first was to Iceland. Articles drifting ashore at the Azores, now known to be from America, were all thought to come from St. Brendan's Land. The Spanish government sent many vessels in search of it, the last in 1741.

*No. 2. (Picture of Viking.)*

Many centuries ago the Vikings sailed from Scandinavia to Greenland. In the year 1000, Leif, son of Eric the Red, sailed from Greenland, discovered our coast from Labrador to Point Judith, wintered near Boston, and returned in the Spring with a cargo of timber.

About 1170, Madoc, a Welsh prince, compelled by civil strife to leave home, sailed westward with a colony. It is thought they settled in the Mississippi valley. Madoc returned, equipped another expedition, and again sailed westward, but was never heard of thereafter.

No. 3. (Pictures of Ferdinand and Isabella and of Emanuel.)

Spices, prized by Europeans, were brought from Asia. Henry the Navigator, of Portugal (1394-1450), thought it possible to sail *eastward* around Africa, and bring them by sea. In 1492, Ferdinand and Isabella, of Spain, sent Christopher Columbus sailing *westward* to find India—for people were beginning to believe that the world is round. These portraits of the sovereigns are from the originals by Ximeno Camaron, in the Royal Palace at Madrid. In 1497, in the reign of Emanuel of Portugal, Prince Henry's hope was realized, for then Vasco da Gama doubled the Cape of "Good Hope." Emanuel's picture is from the original in the Royal Palace at Lisbon. Painter unknown.

No. 4. (Pictures of Henry VII and Maurice of Nassau.)

England became interested in the new over-sea route. Henry VII gave permission to John Cabot, a naturalized Venetian, living in Bristol, to sail at the expense of English merchants. He went from Bristol in May, 1497, in a small vessel, with but eighteen persons in his company. *On his discoveries England based her claim to North America.* This picture of King Henry is from a painting at Kensington Palace. The Dutch, well supplied with capital, ships and mariners at the close of the war with Spain, made effort to find a western passage to the Indies. In 1609, the Dutch East India Company, then the greatest commercial corporation in Europe, sent an expedition under Henry Hudson, an Englishman. Maurice of Nassau was then governor. The picture of him is by Miereveld.

No. 5. (Picture of Francois I.)

In 1524, Francois I, of France, sent Verrazzano to find a way to China. He explored our coast. *By virtue of his discoveries the French claimed a great part of America.* Picture by Titian.

No. 6. (Picture of Queen Christina.)

After the successful settlement of the Dutch in the New Netherlands, Usselinx, projector of the Dutch West India

Company, submitted to Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, a scheme for the establishment of a similar commercial association in that kingdom. The act of incorporation was passed in 1626, but the German War and the death of the king compelled postponement of the plan until 1637, in the reign of Christina. Then Peter Minuit, former Director General of the New Netherlands, was commissioned to establish a colony, which he did in 1638, building Fort Christina near where Wilmington, Del., now stands. The picture is from the original in the Royal Palace, Sweden.

*No. 7. (Picture of Empress Catharine.)*

A favorite project with Peter the Great, of Russia, was to find out if Asia united with America at the northwest. Unable to accomplish this during his lifetime, he left instructions, faithfully executed by Empress Catharine, who fitted out an expedition for this purpose and entrusted it to Captain Vitus Behring, a Danish navigator in the Russian service. He discovered Behring Strait in 1728. This picture of Catharine is from a noted one, by Lampe.

CHART 2 SHOWS (LABEL), "THE NAVIGATORS, THEIR SHIPS,"  
AND GIVES CONCISE RECORD OF THEIR LIVES.

Detail of Chart 2: Center—(Map of America, showing points at which discoverers touched, and chart of voyages of Columbus, Da Gama and Magellan).

*No. 1. (Picture of a Norse ship.)*

St. Brendan's ship was of wicker and ox-hide, in form like a hollowed log; Madoc's ship was larger, but something of the same shape; the Spanish ships were of slight construction, but the Norse ships were well made and handsome. A Viking ship was discovered in 1880, at Gokstad Sandefjord, Norway.

*No. 2. (Picture, Lief Ericson, from the statue by Miss A. Whitney, at Boston, Mass.)*

Lief Ericson, viking and explorer, was born in Greenland. He went to Norway in 998 and brought Christianity back with him. In the year 1000 he sailed from Brattahlid,

on the east coast, with a crew of 35 men, discovered this land and began settlement. Norse colonization ceased about 1012. In old story Lief is called, "a large man and strong, of noble aspect, prudent and moderate in all things."

No. 3. (Pictures, the "Santa Maria," "Pinta" and "Nina."  
Photographed from the model caravels sent from Spain for the Columbian Exposition. The "Santa Maria," Columbus' flag ship, under full sail.)

The Spanish Ships.

No. 4. (Pictures of Columbus and Vespuccius.)

Christopher Columbus, Genoese navigator, commissioned by Ferdinand and Isabella, of Spain, discovered America at San Salvador, W. I., October 12, 1492. He made four voyages, planted colonies, and died in Spain, May 30, 1506. This picture is from the authentic Thevet portrait. *But the new world was named for Americus Vespuccius*, a Florentine, who was with an expedition to South America in 1499 and wrote so pleasantly of this and other voyages and of the new land he had seen, that Waldenseemüller, a German geographer, suggested that the country be named for him. He died in 1512. This picture is from the portrait by Bronzino, painted from life, treasured by the Vespucci family, and committed by them to C. Edwards Lester, United States Consul to Genoa, in 1845.

No. 5. (Picture of Vasco da Gama.)

Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese navigator, commissioned by Emanuel of Portugal. He sailed around Africa to India in 1497, thus accomplishing what Columbus and others attempted to do by crossing the Atlantic Ocean. He died in 1524.

No. 6. (Picture of Sebastian Cabot.)

John Cabot or Zuan Caboto, a Venetian navigator, sailed under the English flag. He was engaged by Henry VII at the time of Columbus' discovery, and was immediately given letters authorizing him to take possession of any lands he



might discover, for the English. He sailed from Bristol in 1497, in a small vessel called "The Matthew," with but eighteen in his company. He landed at Cape Breton and was the first to touch the mainland, claiming it for England. He was lost on his second voyage, in 1498. His son, Sebastian Cabot, carried on his father's work, became a famous cartographer, held influential positions under the kings of Spain and England, and died in 1557. This picture is from the original in the possession of Charles Joseph Harford, of Bristol, England.

*No. 7. (Picture of Verrazzano.)*

Giovanni da Verrazzano, a Florentine navigator, was sent out by Francois I, of France, in 1524. He explored the coast from North Carolina to Nova Scotia. French claims to America were founded upon his discoveries. Probably executed as a pirate in 1527.

*No. 8. (Picture of Hudson.)*

Henry Hudson, English navigator, commissioned by the Dutch to find the "Northwest Passage" to the "Spice Islands," discovered New York harbor, September 4, 1609, after sailing along the coast from July 2 of that year. He went up the river as far as Albany. His ship was called "The Half Moon." In 1610, he left England again to look for the "Northwest Passage." On that voyage he discovered Hudson Strait and Hudson's Bay. Here the ships were frozen in for three months and after enduring many hardships the crew mutinied, bound Hudson, his son, and seven others, and set them adrift in a small boat. They were never heard of afterwards.

*No. 9. (Picture of the Swedish ships.)*

Peter Minuit, born at Wesel-on-Rhine, went to Holland early in the seventeenth century, and was made Director General of the New Netherlands, ably filling office from 1625 to 1631, when he was recalled. He offered his services to Sweden and through the influence of Chancellor Oxenstiern, a Swedish West India Company was formed and Minuit com-



missioned to take out a colony of Swedes and Finns in 1637. They landed in Delaware and built a fort near the site of Wilmington, calling it "Christina," from the Swedish sovereign. The Dutch opposed their landing and finally captured the colony in 1655.

No. 10. (No picture.)

Vitus Behring (1680-1741), a Danish navigator, was employed by the Empress Catharine of Russia to explore the northwest coast of Alaska to find if it joined America. He started in 1725, crossed Siberia and spent three years at Okhotsk in preparing for the voyage. He discovered Behring Strait in 1728. On a later voyage, in 1740, he crossed the strait to America, but on the return trip the ship was wrecked and he was lost.

(Class A)

NO. II. INDIAN TYPE. SCENE, "A GOWANUS 'FLAT,' WITH ITS INDIAN CORNFIELD, AND INDIANS IN THE FOREGROUND GETTING SHELLFISH FOR FOOD AND WAMPUM MAKING." LABEL:

#### LONG ISLAND INDIANS.

Hudson sent men out in small boats to get fish while the "Half Moon" lay in the Lower Bay. It is supposed they landed on Coney Island. If so, Canarsie Indians first saw them. The Marechkawiecks, who inhabited Brooklyn, were of the Canarsie tribe which occupied Kings County and part of Jamaica. Other principal tribes were the Merric, Massapequa, Matinecock, Nissaquogue, Setauket, Corchaug, Manhansett, Secatogue, Patchogue, Shinnecock and Montauk, the chief of the last being Grand Sachem. Villages retaining the names mark sites of tribal council fires. Massapeguas fought the only notable battle between Indians and Whites. Their fort was taken and demolished by a force under Captain John Underhill, in 1653. These tribes were of the Delaware or Lenni-Lenape branch of Algonkins and their language practically that of the New England Indians. All paid tribute to the Pequots, but after 1637 transferred this to

the English, the only reason seeming to be that of superior power. War with the Narragansetts preventing payment, the New England Commissioners pressed the demand, and in 1656, the Montauk chief visited Boston to make terms. A dramatic story is that of the Indian uprising hereabout because of the treachery of Governor Kieft, followed by a convention, held at Rechqua-aike or Rockaway, in 1643, on invitation of Penhawitz, the great Canarsie chief, at which the Dutch sued for peace. But, whatever happened, the Indians always lost in the end. November 3, 1699, the Governor of New York was acknowledged Chiefest Sachem, by the Montauk chief; by 1761 many of the tribes had disappeared; in 1783 the Montauk tribe was reduced by an emigration to Oneida County, led by the Reverend Sampson Occum, an Indian, minister of the Presbyterian church. Now (1907) but few are left. Long Island Indians were brave, good fighters—their war canoes carried eighty men. Denton says they were "extraordinary charitable one to another," and courteous, "No man ever interrupting any person in his speech." They were still in THE STONE AGE. They made canoes, bows and arrows, rude vessels of earth, hardened by fire, and wampum. Because of the possession of the latter they were traders, their tobacco pipes of copper coming from Michigan. Their favorite game was FOOTBALL. Fighting, hunting, fishing and wampum making were duties of men, all other tasks being performed by women. The model shows a Gowanus "flat," with its Indian cornfield and Indians in the foreground getting shellfish for food and for wampum making.

#### WAMPUM OR SEAWANE.

Wampum or seawane, made of shell beads, was used by American Indians as money, for ornament and on ceremonial occasions. Long Island was "the great aboriginal mint," its Indian name, "Seawanhacky," meaning "Island of Shells." Wampum was white or blue-black. According to Roger Williams it was obtained respectively from the stem of the periwinkle (meteauhaug) and the dark portion of the shell of the round clam (poquahaug); beads were formed by chip-

ping suitable pieces, drilling a hole in the center of each chip, then rubbing on a flat stone until smooth. As ornament, worn by chiefs, their wives and daughters, it was a badge of distinction and the highest evidence of wealth and power. A band or "belt" was sent with all public messages: if returned, it meant rejection of the offer. Appropriate figures were sometimes worked into wampum as record of a transaction, the confederation of the Five Nations being thus chronicled. Wampum means white, from "wompi" in the Massachusetts dialect and "wapi" in the Delaware. Originally the word was applied to white beads only, the black being "suckan-hock," from "suki" or "sacki," meaning black. "Peage" was the name of the substance from which the beads were made. As white beads were most common, "wampumpeage" came to be the common name for the money among the Whites, though the Indians retained the many definitions and there were some local names. The immense quantity of wampum manufactured here was shown in the enormous heaps of split shells, once frequent, especially at Rockaway, Canarsie, Bergen Island, and Gravesend, but long ago converted into fertilizer by thrifty farmers. Winthrop's "Journal," (1634) mentions the superior wampum made by Long Island Indians. Settlers used wampum as indispensable in domestic commerce. It became so scarce that the French manufactured some of porcelain beads, but the Indians would not accept the counterfeit. Its value was a frequent subject of legislation, the Dutch early putting the price of "good splendid seawan of Manhattan," as four for a stiver. Josselyn, who visited this country in 1638, called blue-black wampum the Indian's gold and the white his silver, adding, "King Philip, on his visit to Boston, had a coat and buskin set thick with these beads in pleasant wild works and a broad belt of the same. His accoutrements were valued at £20. The English merchant giveth them 10 to a fathom for their white and as much again for their blue beads."

Specimens are shown of light and of dark wampum, each with an example of the shell from which most generally made and accompanied by special label, as follows:

## WAMPUM AND SHELLS OF PERIWINKLE AND WHELK.

Wampum, made of white shell, was called the Indians' silver. Roger Williams and other early writers say it was obtained from the stem of the periwinkle, *Littorina littorea*; Mayer, that the Indians used whelk shells, *Fulgur carica* and *Sycotypus canaliculatus*; other writers mention whelk and also other shells. It is probable that the Indians took whatever shell would best serve their purpose among the snails found in their vicinity. As the periwinkle is a well-known edible snail in the British Isles, Williams and the others probably classed all snails as periwinkles. Whelks, the largest coiled shells found north of Cape Hatteras, are especially abundant off the New Jersey coast and in Long Island Sound upon gravelly or sandy bottoms, at, or below, low-tide level. They grow to be six inches long.

## SUCKANHOCK AND THE SHELL OF THE ROUND CLAM.

Suckanhock, made of the dark portion of the shell of the adult round clam or Quahaug (abbreviated from the Indian name Poquahaug), was called the Indians' gold. Note how little blue-black color occurs. That is why Suckanhock was the more valuable form of Indian money.

"The Round Clam, Quahaug, or Little-neck Clam, *Venus mercenaria*, is the common hard-shelled clam of the New York market, and the fishery in the Middle Atlantic States is worth \$200,000 annually. The Indians made their purple wampum from its shell. The hard clam ranges from Yucatan to Nova Scotia, but is common only from the Carolinas to Cape Cod. It is most abundant in shallow bays or estuaries where it lives below the level of low tide."

Mayer,—“Sea-Shore Life.”

Among Long Island Indian relics are bowls and cooking utensils, ornaments, various implements for husbandry, and arrow heads. A bow with arrows (western Indian) has this label:

“The bow and arrows together with quiver and bow-case were once owned and used by an Indian chief in Kansas. They were purchased from this Indian Chief by Major McElroy, commandant at Fort Ellsworth, Kansas, in 1867-

68; and presented by him to Miss E. A. Braine, who gave them to the Children's Museum in 1901."

An Indian pipe, from Owensboro, Kentucky, is thus described:

"The earlier inhabitants of our country have left many objects of stone, clay and other materials which give us some information as to their skill in the arts. This pipe, a rare form, shows surprising cleverness in clay modelling and ornamentation. Possibly the designer of the pipe intended to represent a canoe. This pipe was taken from a cave."







PRIEST AND SOLDIER PLAN A NEW MISSION. ABOUT 1750.

For description see opposite page.



## SECTION II.

## SETTLEMENT AND COLONIAL PERIODS.

## GENERAL LABEL.

## SETTLEMENT AND COLONIAL PERIODS.

Nearly every nation of Europe was represented in the early settlers of America, but SIX GREAT TYPES formed permanent settlements here. These were from Spain, France, England, and the Netherlands.

Three came from England:—the CAVALIER, that colonized in Virginia and southward; the NEW ENGLAND, formed by the blending of the Pilgrims and the Puritans, and the "Quaker" or "Friend" that dominated Pennsylvania and adjacent sections. The Netherlanders, called the "DUTCH," laid the foundation of our own State, with first settlements on Manhattan Island, in our own City, and first landing at Gravesend, in our own borough. Colonies of these four types settled later in each other's territory, with consequent warfare, succeeded by friendly relations, and afterwards, by general British government.

Earliest of the types to arrive was the Spanish. They and the French settled to the south, southwest and north. Between them and the first four mentioned there was frequent fighting, until their territory was purchased by the United States.

(Class A)

NO. I. SPANISH TYPE. SCENE, "PRIEST AND SOLDIER PLAN  
A NEW MISSION." LABEL:

The SPANISH came in search of fabulous wealth. After many unsuccessful attempts at settlement in various parts of this country, St. Augustine, Florida, was founded in August, 1565, by Pedro Menendez de Aviles. THIS WAS THE FIRST PERMANENT EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. The conquista-

dores (conquerors) were horribly cruel and superstitious, after the manner of the time, but with them came the brothers of the missionary orders of the Roman Catholic church, full of zeal for the "saving of souls." So, hand in hand with the cruelty of the soldiers went the founding of missions among the Indians and many of the missionaries have left records of great kindness and piety, as well as of efficient leadership.

In California and the Southwest are still to be found some of the mission buildings erected by the priests, who were mainly of the Franciscan order. The model shows a portion of the ambulatory of such a mission, opening upon a garden. The Franciscan, a man past middle life, is listening to the plan of an ardent young SPANISH soldier for founding another mission further up the coast of California. In the gravel path, with his sword, the soldier has just drawn a plan of the possible mission and of the route to be followed to reach the spot. He is clothed in the rich costume of the military of that time with the cape and fringed gloves, which he has thrown off during his conversation with the priest.

NO. II. FRENCH TYPE. SCENE, "JESUIT ARRIVES AT MISSION STATION." LABEL:

The French were among the earliest explorers here. Jacques Cartier discovered what is now known as the Dominion of Canada, in 1535, the first permanent settlement being Quebec, founded in 1608. Prominent personages in this new town were the "factor" of the fur company (which Parkman called "The owner and sovereign lord of all Canada"), the trader among the Indians, the soldier, and the Jesuit priest. The trader and the Jesuit are most typical of the French type. Knowing the forest and the Indian, they were practically leaders in the great expeditions to the interior and south of this continent sent out under French officers.

The Jesuits ministered to the French in villages along the water courses, which were for years the only roads. There were also villages of Indian converts with whom the French lived amicably. A friendship was begun which later enabled the French to strike fearful blows upon the English settlers through their Indian allies.

A Jesuit mission was established among the Hurons who occupied what is now a portion of Simcoe County, Ontario. The name "Huron" was given by the French.

The priest was fearless in carrying religion to the Indians, establishing missions among them undeterred by the miseries of life among savages that more often than not was terminated in torture and martyrdom. It is from their "Relations" of missionary experiences sent to the superior of the order in France that we get most of our present-day knowledge of the Indian of that time and this section of North America.

Chief among the missionaries to the Hurons was Father Jogues, a courageous, refined, modest, scholarly and noble man. Captured by the Iroquois, he was brought by them from Lake St. Peter up the Richelieu River and Lake Champlain to Lake George and the Mohawk towns, being the first white man to see Lake George. He was rescued by the Dutch at Fort Orange and sent to France. Thence he returned to become a missionary to the Iroquois, and was killed by them, October 18th, 1646.

The model shows Father Jogues being rowed by one of the Huron converts toward a village hid at the edge of the wilderness. Just as the canoe rounds a point a French trader approaches through the forest and meets the missionary.

NO. III. CAVALIER TYPE ([A] BRITISH). SCENE, "THE CAVALIER COMES TO CALL." LABEL:

The CAVALIER came to found a state, and at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607, "laid the foundation of the first permanent English colony in America." Early comers suffered hardships, but later arrivals, usually of the aristocratic class, brought retainers, servants, and ample household furnishings. The tobacco trade brought riches, and ships plying in its interests between Virginian and European ports brought back the latest modes, and life was much the same as among the wealthy in the mother-country. There was much entertaining—house-parties, balls and routs—and magnificent costumes were worn. The upper classes were well

educated, but very different ideas prevailed from those in New England. When Governor Berkely heard some one allude to the free schools in New England, he said he "thanked God there was no such things in Virginia, nor any printing press, because too much education was apt to breed a seditious spirit."

The few houses left which were erected by the settlers of this type are models of comfort. They are mainly built of red brick with broad porches, wide doors and windows, and within are halls which can easily accommodate two sets of square dances, and huge rooms each with its open fireplace. These houses were set in fine gardens and each had a stable full of thoroughbreds such as the gentleman in the model has been riding. The women were as good riders as the men for few roads in the early days were built for carriages, though many of these were imported, and one has evidently just been driven away from the door where the lady is standing, as the mark of the wheels may be seen in the gravel.

NO. IV. DUTCH TYPE. SCENE, "INDIANS SELLING FURS  
TO DUTCH TRADER AT FORT ORANGE (AL-  
BANY)." LABEL:

The DUTCH came for trade in furs and through commerce effected peaceful relations with the Indians. In 1614 they built a trading-post called a fort, on Manhattan Island, which was practically their first settlement. In 1623 they had established posts as far north as Fort Orange, the present site of Albany, and as far south as Fort Nassau, near Philadelphia. With the exception of a few "Patroons" the DUTCH were mainly "middle-class people," thrifty, intelligent, and tolerant of all creeds, so that, from the beginning, people from all parts of Europe came to Manhattan, whose trading-post soon grew into the city of New Amsterdam. It is said that by 1664, eighteen languages were spoken there. Unlike the English settlements, however, the DUTCH had no representative assembly, and there was no check upon the authority of the governor except through appeal to the home government.

A Trading Post was set in the wilderness. It was composed of a few houses, at first roughly built of logs (see model), then in more shapely form. Here lived the DUTCH trader and his family and others employed in the business. They had as many of the home comforts as could be brought in the small sloop or river boat of those days. These always included swine, for the DUTCH had to have sausages. The settlement was surrounded by a strong stockade built of logs, with gates of thick timbers fastened by heavy bolts and bars. Through these, Indians were admitted a few at a time. They were glad to trade valuable furs for steel hatchets, jackknives, and cheap trinkets, though sometimes they demanded payment in their own form of money called "wampum."

NO. V. NEW ENGLAND TYPE ([B] BRITISH). SCENE, "THE MINISTER CALLS ON THE FAMILY." LABEL:

The New England, second of the English types, became distinctive late in the 17th century, when the ideas of Pilgrims and Puritans had been modified by place and circumstance and educated by that principle which immortalizes the name of Roger Williams, "The civil power has no jurisdiction over the conscience." For the Pilgrims (the pioneers of this type, who landed on Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts, in 1620) came here for "Freedom to worship God," but brought from the old country a belief in the union of state and church which led them to prosecute those whose religion differed. They were of Non-Conformist, or Congregational creed, each group of settlers forming a congregation, whose minister was an important personage in town councils and a leader of his people. The colonists were mainly of English stock, though there was a mixture of the other British nationalities. They were thrifty and prosperous, but more aggressive than the Quakers, and suffered because of frequent warfare with the Indians. Dwellers on the coast, they were a hardy, sea-going people who achieved wealth through commerce with foreign countries and inland trade at home.

Some of the comforts obtained through commerce may be observed in this scene, whose setting presents the parlor of a typical New England home about 1750, the room and

furnishings modeled from actual objects and the costumes from old paintings. The wall paper, however, "in Chinese style," then much the fashion,—is a *genuine antique* dating to about the time of the model. Elegance of finish characterizes the carved mantel, wainscot and other "trim," the "beaufet" in the corner being the favorite form of cupboard for the display of fine china and silver. The china is "Lowestoft" often called "Loffester ware" in old wills and inventories. Though bearing the name of an English town, it was made in China, and was a delicate porcelain of blue-white body with decorations in color. The mahogany furniture and mirror frames are Chippendale from England, and candlesticks and snuffers probably came from there. The tea table was known as the "pie crust table" because of its circular shape and the incut of the surrounding molding. The green chairs are the famed Windsor make. On the back of one hangs a turkey-tail feather handscreen with which My Lady protects her face when sitting before the fire. Andirons, shovel and tongs were forged by the local smith. The bellows, with its theorem painting decoration, was brought from France. The green candle was made of wax from the bayberry and gave forth delicate perfume when burning. Candles were made at home and the fine linen napkins were spun and woven by My Lady.

The scene shows an afternoon call from the minister; and the family assembled to meet him. His broadbrim hat and heavy cane have been left in the entry outside the door. Bohea tea has been brewed in his honor and sponge cake cut that is made after the recipe used in families of quality in New England, beginning: "Take the weight of ten eggs in flour." The buttonholes on the gentleman's coat have probably been the subject of much discussion between him and his tailor. In all orders sent to England for clothes, men of that time, Washington particularly, specified with much exactness their desire as to buttonholes. The tiny white ruffle in the neck of My Lady's gown is a "tucker." The name comes down to us in the saying "best bib and tucker." The son is aiding the baby daughter to walk by means of "leading strings," often beautifully embroidered by fond mothers.



No. VI. QUAKER TYPE ([c] BRITISH). SCENE, "A  
QUAKER 'QUILTING-BEE.'" LABEL:

The "Quakers" or "Friends," third of the English types, desiring freedom in religion, came here among early Massachusetts Colonists. Persecution from the Puritans drove them elsewhere, numerous groups finding refuge on Long Island and the mainland in this vicinity. Under William Penn, Quakers founded the independent colony of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, its first city, being organized in 1683. Just and honorable in their treatment of all, the Quakers lived at peace with Indians and white neighbors, and prospered mightily, until "As thrifty as a Quaker" became a proverb, and the name "Quaker," first given in derision, was highly respected. The Quaker costume was adopted about 1800. Before then it differed little in cut and color from the prevailing fashion, though characterized by absence of ornaments and richness of material.

A Group of Quakers at a "Quilting-bee" is shown in the model. This was an enjoyable occasion especially when as here, a "name quilt" was made for a bride's "setting out," each square the gift of a friend and marked with that friend's name and date. Experienced hands "set up" the quilt cover. Lining and wadding were evenly stretched upon the frame and the quilting pattern drawn. Sometimes four quilts set up in a long kitchen were finished at a "bee." The stitching was done with linen thread spun upon the small wheel standing near the fireplace. At the date of this model, about 1800, there was no spool cotton. The women came early in the afternoon to sew. There was much rivalry among the girls, for she who put the last stitch in a quilt was promised an early marriage. The men came to the bountiful supper prepared over a fire of logs, cooking utensils being hung from the crane by pot-hooks and trammels, or stood on high feet over the coals. Filling the wood-box was the work of the children of the house. Cupboards over the mantel held small kitchen conveniences and always a pot of bear's grease or neat's-foot oil for softening the heavy leather shoes worn by the men.

In this scene the last quilt is nearly finished, when Friend Richard, the owner of the house, ushers in the first of the men guests, saying to his wife, the woman in gray, "Hannah! Friend John has brought thee a basket of his fine pippins. Has thee most finished thy stent? It is getting late. The other men folk will soon arrive." Hannah says, "Thank thee, John. Thee and thy apples are most welcome! Anna, thee may take the basket. Yes, Richard. Just a few more stitches. We think Sarah will put in the last stitches. Friend Elizabeth will take my needle while I help about the supper. Until it is ready thee will have to entertain the men folk in the fore room. Tell them our bake-kettle never made better biscuit, and as for our apple-sauce and pies—!"

(Class B)

NO. I. SKIRT. LABEL:

This skirt was worn at the court of James II. by Hannah Borland, the mother of Dr. J. L. Borland, Surgeon in the British Army, 1812. Dr. Borland finally settled at Somerset, Massachusetts, and this skirt was left to the only surviving heir, Joseph S. Borland, who died at the American House, Boston, Massachusetts, in June, 1870.

NO. II. FOOT-STOVE. LABEL:

The foot-stove was an arrangement for keeping the feet warm in cold weather. Inside the stove is a pan for holding live coals in a bed of ashes. Ladies formerly carried foot-stoves to church in cold weather.

NO. III. WARMING-PAN. LABEL:

In olden times a warming-pan containing live coals was used in winter time to warm the inside of a bed.

Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Gifts of Newton H. Chittenden.

NO. IV. FIRE-TONGS. LABEL:

When houses were heated by means of open fires tongs were used to help move the blazing sticks and hot coals.



NO. V. LANTERNS. LABEL:

In olden times lanterns were frequently made of tin thickly perforated with holes and lighted by means of a candle held in a socket.

The tin covering was a partial protection against wind and rain, while the holes allowed the flickering candle flame to shine through and light up the pathway.

Lanterns have been also made from other substances such as horn, talc, mica, oiled fabrics, paper and glass.

NO. VI. LOCK. LABEL:

Locks of various kinds have existed from very ancient days.

The Egyptians, Hebrews and Oriental nations had locks and keys of ponderous size.

The chief parts of a lock are the bolt, or part that locks, and the staple, or part into which the bolt locks when turned by the key.

Until the beginning of the last century the only lock generally employed was the "warded" lock. "Wards" are pieces of metal in the lock which fit into grooves in the key and prevent the lock from being opened except by its own proper key.

The origin of warded locks is not known, but it is undoubtedly of early date. A century ago they were considered very safe and were made in most complicated and ingenious forms.

See "Young People's Encyclopædia of Common Things," pages 443, 444; "Inventions of the Century"—Doolittle, pages 420-427.

NO. VII. DOOR LATCH, FROM A CHURCH, NEW MARLBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS. LABEL:

This is an example of a "Thumb-latch." A lifter passing through the door raises the latch. This lifter is made to move from the outside of the door by pressing upon the broadened end of it with the thumb.

Door knobs have now taken the place of door latches in many parts of our country.

NO. VIII. HAND REEL.

NO. IX. WOODEN BIT-STOCK. GIFT OF JAMES LEFFINGWELL,  
NEW MARLBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS. LABEL:

The bit-stock is a handle or brace for holding and turning a bit. The bit is a tool used for boring holes in wood.

NO. X. SHEEP-SHEARS. LABEL:

Used for cutting off the wool of sheep. The blades of the shears form the two ends of a steel bow, by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting.

NO. XI. SPINNING WHEEL. LABEL:

A machine for spinning wool, cotton, or flax into thread by hand. It consists of a wheel, band and spindle, and is driven by foot or by hand. Before the introduction of machinery there were two kinds of spinning wheels in common use; the large wheel for spinning wool and cotton, and the small or Saxon wheel for spinning flax.

NO. XII. FIRE BUCKET. LABEL:

From the days of Washington until the beginning of the 19th century, the law required every householder to be a fireman and to own at least one leathern fire bucket inscribed with his name.

When the church bells rang the alarm of fire each man seized his bucket and set off for the fire. Some joined the line that stretched away to the water, and helped to pass the full buckets to those who stood by the fire. Others took posts in a second line, down which the empty buckets were hastened to the pump. The house would often be half consumed when the shouting made known that the engine had come.

For picture of fire engine of 1800 see "School History of U. S.," McMaster—page 181.

NO. XIII. SICKLE. LABEL:

An instrument used for cutting grass, grain, or weeds. Some sickles have the inner edge toothed like a saw, others have a smooth blade.

In reaping, the harvester takes as much of the grain as he can hold in the left hand, and then cuts off the stalks as close to the ground as possible with the sickle which is held in the right hand. When a sufficient quantity of grain has been cut it is tied up by means of a band of twisted straw and made into a sheaf.

The sickle is the oldest of reaping instruments and is still used to gather crops in certain localities.

The Romans used it not only as a farmer's tool, but also as a weapon of war.

(Class C)

- NO. I. HARLOW HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS,  
BUILT 1660.
- NO. II. STANDISH HOUSE, DUXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS,  
BUILT BY ALEXANDER STANDISH, SON OF CAP-  
TAIN MYLES STANDISH.
- NO. III. ALDEN HOUSE, DUXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS, HOME  
OF JOHN AND PRISCILLA (MULLIN) ALDEN. A  
DESCENDANT OF THE EIGHTH GENERATION IS  
STANDING IN THE YARD.
- NO. IV. PHOTOGRAPHS (3) OF HISTORICAL TYPE ROOMS IN  
THE ESSEX INSTITUTE, SALEM, MASSACHU-  
SETTS. GIFT OF GEORGE FRANCIS DOW.
- NO. V. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (FUR COLLAR PORTRAIT)  
FROM PAINTING BY J. S. DUPLESSIS (A FRENCH  
ARTIST), NOW IN THE PHILADELPHIA ACADEMY  
OF FINE ARTS. ENGRAVED BY W. F. BATHER.  
GIFT OF W. F. BATHER.
- NO. VI. "LADY WASHINGTON'S RECEPTION," BY D. HUNT-  
INGTON, P. N. A. (AN AMERICAN ARTIST),  
WITH KEY.







MILES STANDISH. ABOUT 1622.  
For description see page 46.

## SECTION III.

## THE SIX WARS.

Section III is placed in wall cases, or hung (pictures) upon the wall, grouped in chronological order.

## GENERAL LABEL.

## THE SIX WARS.

The people of the United States have engaged in SIX WARS. As Colonists we fought the FRENCH AND INDIAN (1689-1760), a long and brutal series of fights between British and French colonists and their Indian allies, arising from questions of boundary rights. In the REVOLUTION (1775-1781) we separated ourselves from Great Britain and became THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The WAR OF 1812 (1812-1815) forced Great Britain to abandon a so-called "Right of Search" of our vessels and to remove restrictions against our commerce. The MEXICAN WAR (1846-1848) arose from another boundary question—between the United States and Mexico. The CIVIL WAR (1861-1865) involved the question of "State Rights" in form of "The Slavery Question." The SPANISH WAR (1898) was undertaken in defense of the application of the Monroe Doctrine to conditions prevailing in Cuba.

In addition, our army has distinguished itself in Indian fighting, and our navy in suppression of piracy and in the Boxer Outbreak in China. "Both arms of the service" have made and are making records that thrill us because of the bravery, efficiency and nobility of character manifested in them.

Though our history tells of so many fierce conflicts, the spirit of our people is peaceful. Our influence has been for the promotion of peace. Edward Everett Hale speaks for the most of us in saying, when telling of the justice of our war with Spain, "This Nation never wishes to make war. Our whole policy is a policy of peace, and peace is the pro-



tection of the \* \* \* civilization to which we are pledged."

Case No. I contains pictures of the Presidents, a series representing the history of the flag, and models of our fighting men and their environment at critical periods. There are three general labels in this case.

No. I. ARMY AND NAVY (large over label).

"The reason the world honors the soldier is because he holds his life at the service of the state."—Ruskin.

"Every history of our navy claims attention first of all as a hero story."—Spears.

No. II. ARMY AND NAVY.

Military organizations, many of them still in existence, formed the nucleus of the NATIONAL ARMY, created by the Continental Congress, June 15, 1776, with George Washington, of Virginia, then 43 years old, as Major-General and Commander-in-Chief. He took command on July 3, the day before the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE was adopted. This declaration changed the name of The United Colonies of America, to THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. "The first stroke afloat for American liberty" was the destruction of the British war schooner, "Gaspé," near Providence, Rhode Island, June 10, 1772. The first NAVY ships were 13 frigates, ordered December 13, 1775, and on December 22 of that year, Esek Hopkins, of Rhode Island, was commissioned as Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet. He was called Commodore, or sometimes Admiral. After the Revolution both army and navy were virtually disbanded, though a thousand troops were retained. The present United States Navy dates from an act of Congress, April 30, 1798, establishing a Navy Department. By Article II, Section 2, of the CONSTITUTION, which went into operation on March 4, 1789, the PRESIDENT was made COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the ARMY and NAVY.

No. III. (Without headline.)

"No matter what happens to you, no matter who flatters you or who abuses you, never look at another flag, never let a night pass but that you pray God to bless that flag. Re-



member \* \* \* that behind all these men you have to do with, behind officers, and government, and people even, there is the Country herself, your country, and that you belong to Her as you belong to your own mother. Stand by Her as you would stand by your mother."—Edward Everett Hale, "The Man Without A Country."

Cabinet size photographs of the Presidents, mounted on framed labels which announce in condensed form the important events of each administration, are placed in line across the top of the case, with base label, in large type, "THE PRESIDENT IS THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY AND NAVY." The label accompanying the picture of George Washington is presented as an example of the presidential series, although it is two lines longer than the others:

GEORGE WASHINGTON (I)

Two Terms: 1789-1797.

Chief Events.

Creation of Departments of State, Treasury, War, Attorney-General (Justice). Money matters put on firm basis. Admission of Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee. 1st 10 Amendments to Constitution. Invention of cotton-gin. Seat of government removed from New York to Philadelphia.

Beneath the photographs is a line series showing the history of our flag in pictures and miniature flags. This exhibit is unfinished.

Models will complete this case. Subjects selected for presentation are: "Myles Standish, the First Commissioned Military Officer in New England"; "A Frontiersman, Ambushed, Shooting an Indian," as typifying the French and Indian Wars; "Meeting of Washington and John Paul Jones at Headquarters, Cambridge, Massachusetts" (The Revolution); "The Dey Signing the Treaty" (Naval Wars with France and the Barbary States); "The Deck of the 'Constitution' when in battle (War of 1812); "Storming of Palo Alto," showing field artillery (Mexican War); "Cavalry in the Western Mountains" (Indian Wars); "Council of War" (Civil War); "On Board the Olympia at Manilla" (Spanish

War). Of these the first three have been finished. Their labels are:

#### MYLES STANDISH.

"The first commissioned military officer in New England," was small of stature but of fiery temper and spirit. Born in England about 1584, he was with the army in Flanders, became captain, and when about 36 years old, came here with the Pilgrims, and for the remainder of his life had charge of the military affairs of the colony, never having more than 16 men under his command and often but 10. He subdued and then made friends with the Indians, explored the country about Plymouth, and acted as treasurer and magistrate. When he died, at Duxbury, Mass., October 3, 1656, the hamlet of 7 huts which he had helped to build had increased to 8 towns with a population of 8000, a common-school system was established, and Harvard University founded.

In the model's background is seen the fort and first meeting house, on Burial Hill, Plymouth. On the roof are mounted "Minion" and 3 other small cannon from the "Mayflower." Standish's costume is that worn by the English captain of the period.

#### FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS, 1689-1760.

Questions of boundary rights brought on a series of brutal wars between the English and French on this continent. They were called by different names, as, KING WILLIAM'S WAR (1689), QUEEN ANNE'S WAR (1702), KING GEORGE'S WAR (1774), "THE OLD FRENCH WAR" (1755) and PONTIAC'S WAR (1763). The Iroquois were allies of the English and the Algonkins of the French. Algonkins struck the first blow of the first war at Dover, N. H., when for the first time English captives were sold to the French. War closed by treaty with the Indians at Pejepscot, Maine, after all but 3 of the Maine settlements were destroyed. The second war involved South Carolina and New England, increasing English territory at the South. It was closed by the PEACE OF UTRECHT (1713), which surrendered

Acadia to England. The principal event of the third war was the capture of Louisburg, which was returned to France by the TREATY OF AIX LA CHAPELLE (1749). These treaties did not define English and French boundaries in America and the Indian was entirely overlooked. "You and the French," said one to an Englishman, "are like the two edges of a pair of shears, and we are the cloth which is cut to pieces between them." To gain Indian trade and induce English settlement, the OHIO COMPANY was formed in 1749. The French then fortified Presque Isle (Erie, Pa.). In 1749, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent a message demanding their removal from English soil, by his adjutant-general, GEORGE WASHINGTON, age 21 years. In 1754 the French built Fort Duquesne (Pittsburg) and occupied the entire Mississippi valley. In the following (fourth) war occurred "Braddock's Defeat," the expulsion of the neutral French from Acadia, great battles in northern New York, Quebec and Montreal (1760), after which Canada and its dependencies was surrendered to the British. The last war involved gallant fighting on the lakes as well as on land.

An English frontiersman is chosen as typical of this stormy period. He wears the usual hunting costume—an old felt hat turned up at one side, deer-skin hunting shirt, trousers and leggings; cartouche-box, canteen, hunting-knife, and flintlock gun. Sometimes the shirt was of heavy linen. This was the uniform chosen by the 11th Virginia Riflemen at the beginning of the Revolution, and, on advice of WASHINGTON, was that first adopted for the army, the linen hunting shirt being "steeped in a dye vat until it was the color of a dead leaf."

#### THE REVOLUTION, 1775-1781.

Various acts of oppression, including the STAMP ACT, the TAX ON TEA, and the BOSTON PORT BILL, led the Colonists to revolt from British rule. Beginning with RESISTANCE to the GENERAL SEARCH WARRANT, in 1761, the history of the REVOLUTION may be divided into four periods. The first culminates in "The Boston Tea-party," December 16, 1773. The second opens in June, 1774,

when Massachusetts began to nullify the acts of Parliament of April, that year, and closes with the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, July 4, 1776. The third covers the struggle for the State of New York, and closes in the SURRENDER OF BURGOYNE, at Saratoga, October 17, 1777. In the fourth, France sends aid, CORNWALLIS SURRENDERS at Yorktown, Virginia, and by treaty, signed at Paris, France, September 3, 1783, GREAT BRITAIN ACKNOWLEDGES THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

From its outbreak, April 19, 1776 (the Battle of Lexington), to the virtual disbanding of the army, April 19, 1783, the Revolution lasted eight years, to a day.

Our ARMY and NAVY were created at the beginning of this war by the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, with George Washington, of Virginia, as Commander-in-Chief of the one, and Esek Hopkins, of Rhode Island (1775), as Commander-in-Chief of the other. The model presents the meeting of Washington and John Paul Jones at Headquarters, in the old Vassall House, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1776. The Aide-de-camp is John Trumbull, of Connecticut, a son of "Brother Jonathan," and afterwards the famous historical painter. Washington and Jones are modeled from the C. W. Peale portraits, and Trumbull from a portrait which he painted from his reflection in a mirror. Washington is costumed as he appeared when taking command at Cambridge. There was political significance in the blue and buff. Worn by the soldiers of William of Orange when they invaded Ireland in 1689, this Holland insignia became that of the English Whigs, who were the champions for Constitutional Liberty, and was adopted by the American Whigs. It was worn by soldiers of the New York and New Jersey "line," therefore by members of the regiment made up of Long Island Militia which fought under Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull at the Battle of Long Island. Blue, red or white, in facings and "underclothes" was used to distinguish troops from other sections. The Naval uniform was adopted September 5, 1776.

Case No. 2 contains military and naval objects and several pictures of Fortress Monroe that show heavy artillery.

(Class B)

French and Indian Wars, 1689-1760.

NO. I. FLINT-LOCK MUSKET. GIFT OF HANNAH E. WINTERS. LABELS:

Brought to America about the year 1690, and supposed to have been used in the Revolutionary War and War of 1812.

#### THE FLINT-LOCK.

In olden times all kinds of guns and pistols had flint-locks made of a flint fastened tightly in the hammer and a piece of steel on which it struck fire when the trigger was pulled. The sparks were caught in some gunpowder in a little hollow iron pan on the side of the gun barrel, into which the touch-hole opened and the powder inside the barrel was thus fired.

Flint-lock muskets are supposed to have been of Spanish origin. In one form or another they remained in use in the British Army till 1840.

NO. II. FLINT. LABEL:

A kind of quartz rock which may easily be split into pieces having very sharp edges. For this reason it was much prized by the Indians who made knives, axes, spear-heads and arrow-heads out of it.

Before lucifer matches were known a piece of flint and steel were used to strike fire, the spark being caught in tinder and blown into a blaze.

Also used for striking fire in flint-lock muskets and pistols.

NO. III. POWDER-HORN.

Revolution, 1775-1781.

NO. IV. HOLSTERS. LABEL:

These are leathern cases for holding pistols. Horsemen or cavalrymen formerly carried holsters attached to the sad-

dle, one on each side of the pommel. Occasionally they are still carried in this way, but they are more commonly worn on the belt.

These holsters, which will carry pistols a foot and a half long, were found at the time of the destruction of the Snediker homestead, which was situated on the Jamaica Plank-Road. This house was two hundred and fifty years old and was supposed to be the oldest house on Long Island.

NO. V. SWORD. GIFT OF RICHARD B. HARNED, JR. LABEL:

This sword was found by Mr. Harned in Curry's Woods, Greenville, Hudson County, New Jersey, in 1875. It was thrust into the ground, the hilt only showing.

NO. VI. PIECE OF OAK BEAM. FROM WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, FRANKLIN SQUARE, MANHATTAN BOROUGH, NEW YORK.

War of 1812. 1812-1815.

NO. VII. WOOD FROM PERRY'S FLAGSHIP, "LAWRENCE."  
GIFT OF C. F. LAURIE.

NO. VIII. SPIKE FROM PERRY'S FLAGSHIP, "LAWRENCE."  
GIFT OF C. F. LAURIE.

NO. IX. PIECE OF OAK BEAM FROM BRITISH FRIGATE  
"MACEDONIAN." GIFT OF COL. WILLIAM C.  
BOOTH. LABEL:

This piece of English Oak was a part of the Rudder-Post of the British Frigate "Macedonian," Captain John Garden, which surrendered after a four-hour engagement with the United States ship, "United States," Captain Stephen Decatur, October 25, 1812. The "Macedonian" was broken up in the Norfolk, Virginia, Navy Yard, in 1833, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, Mahlon Dickinson.

Mexican War, 1846-1848.

NO. X. SABRE.



1850.

## NO. XI. NAVAL CUTLASS. GIFT OF SERGEANT DAVID ARVENUS. LABEL:

This Cutlass, marked C. Jurmann, 1850, was found under an old carpenter shop in Glendale, Long Island, in 1884, by Sergeant Arvenus.

Civil War, 1861-1865.

(Class A)

## NO. I. MODEL OF THE FIRST MONITOR. LABEL:

The Monitor was the first successful iron clad in the history of the United States Navy. It was built at Greenpoint, Long Island, under the direction of John Ericson, was launched on January 30th, 1862, and on March 6th, 1862, under the command of Lieutenant John L. Worden, started for Hampton Roads, Va., where it arrived on the night of March 8th. On Sunday, the Monitor engaged the confederate iron clad Merrimac in an indecisive battle lasting several hours, the Merrimac finally withdrawing up the Elizabeth River. This engagement was one of the most important in the naval history of the world, proving the value of armored vessels, and the relative uselessness of the old style wooden warships. On December 31st, 1862, the Monitor sank in a gale while on her way to Beaufort, North Carolina.

(Class B)

## NO. XII. JOHN BROWN'S PIKE. GIFT OF WILLIAM A. M. GRIER. LABEL:

Pike made by the followers of JOHN BROWN. Used by him in his raid on Harper's Ferry, October 10, 1859.

## NO. XIII. CANTEEN, MARKED "I, 3' ART'Y, 13."

## NO. XIV. FALCHION SABRE, COMMONLY CALLED "ARTILLERY SWORD," WITH (A) SHEATH AND (B) BELT. (FEDERAL.)

NO. XV. ARTILLERY SABRE. (CONFEDERATE.)

NO. XVI. BOARDING CUTLASS. (MAN-O'-WAR.)

NO. XVII. SWORD AND (A) BELT.

NO. XVIII. RIFLE OF THE SPRINGFIELD PATTERN. GIFT OF  
LIEUTENANT JAMES A. BILLS, SEPTEMBER 17.  
1865. LABEL:

This rifle was carried by one of the members of the 139th Regiment, New York Volunteers, Infantry, when that regiment entered Richmond, Virginia, on the morning of April 3rd, 1865.

Richmond, Virginia, was the capital of the Confederate States of America, during the War of the Rebellion, from 1861-1865.

The 139th Regiment, New York Volunteers, was the first regiment that entered Richmond, Virginia, after its evacuation by the Confederates during the night of April 2nd, 1865.

NO. XIX. BULLETS FROM SPRINGFIELD RIFLE, DUG OUT OF  
A TREE AT GETTYSBURG IN 1867.

NO. XX. SPRINGFIELD MUSKET BAYONET, GIFT OF CAPTAIN  
DAVID PETTY. BAYONET SHEATH, GIFT OF  
JOHN C. ATWATER, JR.

#### BAYONET.

The bayonet, named from Bayonne, France, where bayonets are said to have been first made about 1640, is a steel pike or sword which can be fastened on the end of a gun. There are several kinds of bayonets, such as

1. The Common Bayonet, or straight three-cornered pike
2. The Sword Bayonet.
3. The Trowel Bayonet.

The trowel bayonet is still used for digging trenches and pits for the protection of riflemen.

NO. XXI. CARBINE, NO. 19332. GIFT OF LIEUTENANT  
DAVID F. BEALE. LABEL:



This Carbine was made by the C. Sharp's Rifle Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Connecticut. It was found on the battlefield of Williamsburg, Virginia.

NO. XXII. UNITED STATES ARTILLERY CARBINE. GENERAL LABEL, THE CARBINE.

The carbine is a short rifle especially adapted to mounted troops.

All rifles have little channels or grooves cut on the inside of the barrel. These grooves do not run straight from one end of the barrel to the other, but twist around the barrel, usually once in its length. When the gun is fired the ball must follow the grooves in passing out of the barrel, and this gives it a twist which makes it turn around very fast after leaving the barrel, and always in the same way on the principle of a spinning top.

The old kinds of guns had smooth bores. These would not shoot a ball very far nor very straight, and in time it was found out that guns could be made to shoot truer and farther if the barrels were grooved.

Both small arms and cannon are now grooved or rifled. The rifling of small arms has been done for over three hundred years, but rifles did not take the place of muskets till late years.

(Class C)

THREE PICTURES OF FORTRESS MONROE, SHOWING (A) EXTERIOR AND (B) INTERIOR VIEWS AND (C) TROPHY GUNS.

Spanish War, 1898.

NO. XXIII. SPANISH MACHETE. LABEL:

The "machete" is a large, heavy knife resembling a broadsword and is often two or three feet in length.

It is used by the inhabitants of Spanish-America as a hatchet with which to cut their way through thickets, and is also used as a weapon in fighting.

Made by Warden & Hotchkiss, Birmingham. It was purchased in New York by David H. Wintress, the blind

veteran of Company G, 139th Regiment, New York Volunteers Infantry, June 19th, 1885.

NO. XXIV. 10-POUND SHELL, FROM THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT IONA ISLAND. GIFT OF K. THURWOSKE.

(Class C)

ARMY.

French and Indian Wars, 1689-1760.

NO. I. FALL OF BRADDOCK.

NO. II. WASHINGTON RAISING THE BRITISH FLAG AT FORT DUQUESNE (PITTSBURG).

NO. III. WOLF'S INTERVIEW WITH PITT BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE FOR CANADA.

Revolution, 1775-1781.

(Concord, Massachusetts.)

NO. IV. THE OLD ADAMS HOUSES. LABEL:

These houses are still standing in Quincy, Massachusetts, which town is sometimes referred to as "Where Independence Began." The house on the right was the home of John Adams, the great advocate of independence and second president of the United States. The house on the left is the home of John Quincy Adams, son of John Adams, and often called the Puritan President.

NO. V. UNITARIAN CHURCH. LABEL:

The meeting house of the First Parish of Concord was built 1712. On October 11th, 1774, the Provincial Congress first met in the Church and organized with John Hancock as president, and Benjamin Lincoln as secretary, and by its measures prepared the way for the war of the Revolution and American Independence. In 1841 the building was turned partly around and remodelled as shown in the picture. It was entirely destroyed by fire April 12th, 1900.

## No. VI. THE OLD HUNT HOUSE. LABEL:

This house is situated on Punkatawsett Hill in Concord, Massachusetts. It was the one where the Americans were supplied with food previous to their marching down that hill to defend the bridge.

## No. VII. THE OLD NORTH BRIDGE. LABEL:

Where was fired "The shot heard around the world."

## No. VIII. THE STRUGGLE ON CONCORD BRIDGE.

## No. IX. MERRIAM'S CORNER. LABEL:

Here after their severe repulse from the old North Bridge, the British, on their hurried march to Boston, were severely attacked by the Americans. From here all the way down the Lexington road the British were fired upon from behind stone walls and trees.

## No. X. THE JONES HOUSE. LABEL:

This was built long before the Revolution, and is one of the oldest houses in Concord, Massachusetts; it is now occupied by Judge Keyes. In the ell part of the building a bullet hole is plainly visible which was probably made by a British bullet.

## No. XI. THE OLD MANSE. LABEL:

Where Emerson wrote his first book of essays, "Nature," also several of his poems. Here Hawthorne wrote "Mosses from an Old Manse." From a window in the back of the house, the Rev. William Emerson witnessed the firing by the British troops, also that by the Americans which drove the British away from the old North Bridge.

## No. XII. COLONEL JAMES BARRETT'S HOUSE. LABEL:

This is where the stores of guns and ammunition were kept which the British were sent to Concord to destroy.

## No. XIII. ANTIQUARIAN HOUSE. LABEL:

Residence of Captain Reuben Brown, 1775. Now used as a museum for revolutionary relics.

(Cambridge, Massachusetts.)

NO. XIV. THE VASSALL HOUSE. LABEL:

Few private houses in New England have so much historic interest as this. It was built in 1757 by Colonel John Vassall, a Loyalist, who fled to England in 1775, his property in Cambridge and Boston having been confiscated. Its next occupant was Colonel John Glover, "a bold little Marblehead soldier," who quartered some of his troops there. When Washington rode into Cambridge on Sunday, June 2, 1775, he saw and liked the old house, but found it very dirty. He had it cleaned and established himself there, taking the south-east room on the first floor for his study and council room, the room overhead for his sleeping room, and that back of his study for his "Military Family" or Staff. He kept up a certain amount of official splendor, but maintained this sort of a court at his own expense. Colonel John Trumbull, his Aide-de-camp, complained that he "could not keep up in such magnificent society." Mrs. Washington came in December, 1775, and remained until Washington left in April, 1776. Owners of the house after the Revolution were Nathaniel Tracy, whom Washington visited for an hour in 1789; Thomas Russell, and Dr. Andrew Cragie. Talleyrand and Lafayette slept in it; Jared Sparks began housekeeping there; Everett and Worcester the lexicographer occupied it for a time, and Longfellow rented Washington's sleeping room in 1837. Here he wrote "Hyperion" and "Voices of the Night." He very soon bought the house, which is now (1909) occupied by his daughter.

(King's Mountain, South Carolina.)

NO. XV. DEATH OF MAJOR FERGUSON AT KING'S MOUNTAIN.

NO. XVI. GEORGE WASHINGTON. GIFT OF W. E. BATHER.  
STEEL ENGRAVING, BY W. E. BATHER, OF  
STUART'S WASHINGTON, WITH REMARK OF  
"WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE,"  
AFTER LEUTZE'S PICTURE.



INDIANS SELLING FURS TO DUTCH TRADER AT FORT ORANGE. 1623.  
For description see page 34.









THE CAVALIER COMES TO CALL. ABOUT 1640.  
For description see page 33.



No. XVII. WASHINGTON AND HIS GENERALS. BY A. H. RITCHIE. WITH KEY.

No. XVIII. WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL TO HIS ARMY. BY A. C. GOW, R. A. WITH KEY.

General label with the Washington pictures:

COSTUMES in the TIME of WASHINGTON.

In all classes of society there was more formality than now and the display of elegant costumes was much greater.

Ladies wore beautiful silks and brocades; their hair was dressed with powder and pomatum, and often built up to a great height above the head. Hair-dressers were kept so busy on the day of any fashionable entertainment, that ladies had to employ their services at four or five in the morning, and had to sit upright all the rest of the day in order to avoid disturbing the head-dress.

"If a gentleman went abroad he appeared in his wig, white stock, white satin embroidered vest, black satin small clothes with white silk stockings, and fine broadcloth or velvet coat."

Balls were sometimes given on a very large scale, especially by foreign ambassadors. Ladies and gentlemen went to balls in sedan-chairs carried by men, and guests were expected to arrive between seven and eight.

The dances were chiefly minuets and contra-dances.

From "Young Folks History of the United States," pages 223-224.

War of 1812—Indian Wars.

(Ohio.)

No. XIX. GEN. HARRISON AND TECUMSEH.

No. XX. TECUMSEH SAVING THE LIFE OF PRISONERS.

(Alabama.)

No. XXI. INTERVIEW BETWEEN GEN. JACKSON AND WEATHERFORD.

Mexican War, 1846-1848.

(California.)

No. XXII. FREMONT RAISING THE UNITED STATES FLAG,  
MAY 13, 1846.

(Class C)

NAVY.

1805.

No. XXIII. UNITED STATES FRIGATE "CONSTITUTION,"\*  
RIDING AT ANCHOR DURING A GALE IN THE  
HARBOR OF MARSEILLES, 1805. LABEL:

This picture is a copy of a painting by Étienne Roux, a French painter of the sea-going craft of his time, and famous for his accuracy aside from his skill as a painter. It is believed that this picture by Roux is a careful study of the ship during her early days, and a true picture of the "Constitution" when in charge of Preble during his Mediterranean operations against the Tangier pirates.

The commander of a fleet in those days "flew his broad pennant of 15 stars at the mainmast head," as shown in the pictures.

The figure head is that of a woman and child, the original head with which the "Constitution" was furnished having been knocked off by a round shot.

This copy of Roux's painting was made by Mr. Edward J. Russell, of Dorchester, Massachusetts.

This series, from No. 24 to 47, inclusive, is not labeled, though all have the same name card. The pictures are mainly colored prints. There are a few engravings and woodcuts of good quality.

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\*Doubt has been recently cast on the claim of some students that Roux's picture represents the "Constitution." If not the "Constitution," it is probably a picture of her sister ship, the "President," which is known to have been in Mediterranean waters at that time. In any case, the uncertainty as to the exact subject of the picture detracts nothing from its historic interest, for the two sister ships resembled each other very closely and either vessel is a good example of the best warship used in the United States Navy of that period.

- No. XXIV. FRIGATE "CONSTITUTION" AND THE "KEARSARGE."
- No. XXV. ACTION BETWEEN THE "CONSTITUTION" AND THE "GUERRIÈRE."
- No. XXVI. FRIGATE "CONSTELLATION," COMPANION TO THE "CONSTITUTION"; CORVETTE "SARATOGA," THE "PORTSMOUTH" AND THE "BANCROFT."
- No. XXVII. "NEW HAMPSHIRE" AND "DOLPHIN."
- No. XXVIII. "PENNSYLVANIA," "SOUTH CAROLINA" AND "HORNET."
- No. XXIX. "CHARLESTON" AND "SAN FRANCISCO."
- No. XXX. "BOSTON" AND "BALTIMORE."
- No. XXXI. "KEARSARGE" UNDER FULL SAIL, WITH (A) COPY OF THE LOG OF THE VESSEL THE DAY SHE SUNK THE "ALABAMA" OFF CHERBOURG, FRANCE.
- No. XXXII. "PHILADELPHIA" AND "VESUVIUS."
- No. XXXIII. "DISPATCH," "ATLANTIC" AND "YANKTON."
- No. XXXIV. NAVAL REVIEW, 1893.
- No. XXXV. "OREGON," "MONTEREY" AND "DETROIT."
- No. XXXVI. "AMPHITRITE," "PURITAN" AND "MONTGOMERY."
- No. XXXVII. "NEWARK" AND "MIANTONOMAH."
- No. XXXVIII. "IOWA," "BENNINGTON" AND "KATAHDIN."
- No. XXXIX. "CONCORD," "STILLETTO" AND "COLUMBIA."
- No. XL. "CHICAGO" AND "BOSTON."

No. XLI. "CINCINNATI," "TERROR" AND "INDIANA."

No. XLII. "MASSACHUSETTS."

No. XLIII. "TEXAS," "OLYMPIA," AND "MINNEAPOLIS."

No. XLIV. "NEW YORK."

No. XLV. "BROOKLYN."

No. XLVI. "RALEIGH," "CASTINE" AND "MAINE."

No. XLVII. "PETREL" AND "VESUVIUS."

A collection to show types of United States money, with related series of Continental and Confederate money, is in process of installation. Some of the types are well represented, while others are yet conspicuous by their absence. There is a large and valuable collection of copper tokens in use during the Civil War, the gift of the Misses Huldah M. C. and Frances Louisa Bond, in memory of their father, George R. Bond, M. D., who got the coins together and mounted them, incorporating pictures of the Presidents, arms of the states, noted men, Federal and Confederate, flags, allegorical pictures, printed information, etc., in the mounting. This collection occupies two large frames surmounted by an eagle clasping in its claws American flags, arrows and a laurel branch. With exception of name-cards the only label in this collection at present is the following:

#### CONTINENTAL MONEY.

In 1775 when Congress was called upon to conduct the War of the Revolution it had nothing with which to pay expenses and was forced to issue Continental "bills of credit." These were rudely engraved bits of paper stating that the bearer was entitled to a certain number of Spanish milled dollars, or the value thereof in gold or silver.

They were issued in sums of various denominations from one-sixth of a dollar up and were to be redeemed by the states.

The value of these bills fell so rapidly that in 1780 they became worthless. It took \$150. in Continental currency to buy a bushel of corn, and an ordinary suit of clothes cost \$2,000.

It is probable that during the war more damage was done by paper currency than by all other causes put together.

See "History of the United States"—John Fiske, pages 235-236; "History of the United States"—McMaster, pages 198-200.



## SECTION IV.

## NEW YORK STATE AND CITY.

## GENERAL LABEL.

## NEW YORK STATE AND CITY.

VERRAZZANO, commanding the "Dolphin," under commission from Francis I, of France, was probably the first European to sail into the bay of New York. He came in 1524, and is supposed to have landed at the Battery, planting there a large wooden cross, and claiming the country in the name of his king. He was followed by GOMEZ, in 1625, who sailed under commission from Charles V, of Spain. The next of whom we have record is HUDSON, commanding the "Half Moon," under commission from the Dutch East India Company. He discovered Manhattan Island on September 6, 1609, and is called "THE DISCOVERER," because he was that in the true sense of the word. To him the nations were chiefly indebted for their knowledge of the stream. The earliest use of his name for the river appears in an Amsterdam publication of 1612. BLOCK, the Dutch navigator, visited Manhattan Island in 1611. Reports of many fur-bearing animals induced Amsterdam merchants to form a trading company which was chartered by the States General of Holland and given exclusive privilege of trade in the NEW NETHERLANDS, then first mentioned as such, for three years, beginning January 1, 1615. This company built a trading house and fort (see Dutch Trader type model) near the present site of Albany and another on Manhattan Island. The WEST INDIA COMPANY (Dutch), chartered June 3, 1621, was, however, the real founder of the city and province, whose first director was MINUIT (1624-1632), who bought Manhattan Island (22,000 acres) of the Indians, for \$24 in merchandise, the bargain being made on May 6, 1626, the parties to it meeting at the Battery. A fort and a storehouse and mill built of native stone, were first erected;



the church was organized, slaves were brought here, and the Patroons (see Brooklyn model) were established. VAN TWILLER (1632-1638) finished the fort—Fort Amsterdam—at a cost of \$1,688; the first school-master arrived and the first church was built. Kieft (1638-1647) was not a good ruler and brought on Indian war, but he improved the village of Manhattan, straightened the streets and enacted laws for keeping them in better sanitary condition. Under STUYVESANT (1647-1664) the first lawyer began practice, a city charter was granted, palisades were put along Wall Street as defense against the English, and the city surveyed (1656). It had 17 streets, 120 houses and 1,000 inhabitants. The average price of city lots was \$50 and the average rent \$14 a year. August 25, 1664, the city was taken by the English, who shortly established jury trials. In 1673 it was retaken by the Dutch, and in 1674 it was receded to the English, the New Netherlands being exchanged for Surinam, which the Dutch still (1909) hold.

(Class C)

(City, Manhattan Borough.)

No. I. FRAUNCES' TAVERN.

No. II. NEW YORK (FROM AN OLD PRINT).

No. III. OLD SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH AND YARD, AND THEIR  
MODERN NEIGHBORS.

No. IV. MIDDLE DUTCH CHURCH, IN 1751.

No. V. VIEW OF HAERLEM, 1765 (FROM AN OLD PRINT).

(State.)

No. VI. OLD SENATE HOUSE, AT KINGSTON. LABEL:

In this the Senate was held at the time of the Revolution. It was built in 1676 by Wessel Ten Broesk. It is the oldest house in Kingston and was sold to the State of New York in 1887 to be preserved as a relic.

No. VII. HUGUENOT HOUSE, AT NEW PALTZ. LABEL:

This house was built in 1712 and bears that date. In 1899 it was purchased by the Huguenot Memorial Society and became a storehouse for relics and old documents, being known as "The Memorial House."

NO. VIII. OLD DUTCH HOUSE, NEAR MONTGOMERY,  
ORANGE COUNTY. LABEL:

This house was built by Henderyokns Van Kemen in 1763. It is situated on the old road running toward New Windsor. The house, still in good preservation, is a short distance from the town of Montgomery, Orange County, New York. Henderyokns Van Kemen was an officer in the revolution and was in several engagements. He warmly espoused the cause of his country and aided with his money, his influence and his personal efforts.

NO. IX. HOME OF GENERAL HERKIMER, ORANGE COUNTY.  
LABEL:

Built at Little Falls, Herkimer County, New York, 1764. The General died here ten days after the battle of Oriskany, during which a musket ball killed his horse and shattered his own leg. With perfect composure and cool courage he ordered the saddle taken off the dead horse and placed against a large tree. Seated here with his men falling and the bullets of the enemy flying, he gave his orders which made him master of the field and victor in the hard-fought backwoods fight of Oriskany.

NO. X. THE BILLOP HOUSE, STATEN ISLAND. LABEL:

The place of the conference between Lord Howe and the American Commissioners, 1776. These commissioners were Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Francis Rutledge of South Carolina.







A DUTCH HOMESTEAD. ABOUT 1640.  
For description see page 70.

## SECTION V.

## BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND.

## GENERAL LABEL:

## BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND.

"When, on the evening of the 11th of September, 1609, the 'Half Moon' of Amsterdam came to anchor at the mouth of the 'Great River of the Mountains,' then, undoubtedly, the eyes of white men rested for the first time upon the isle of 'Manahatta,' the green shores of 'Scheyichbi,' or New Jersey, and the forest crowned 'Iphetonga,' or 'Heights' of the present city of Brooklyn."—Stiles. These shores were then covered with magnificent forests. Hudson wrote of the country hereabout, "It is as pleasant a land as one need tread upon. The land is the finest for cultivation that I ever in my life set foot upon." He mentions again the "grass and flowers and goodly trees," when telling of his further sail up the "Great River." The journal of Hudson's voyage, kept by his clerk, Robert Juet, is now lost, but we have some of it in direct quotations made by Van Meteren and De Laet, who appear to have had access to it. The Long Island that he saw was covered with heavy growth of oaks, chestnut, sycamore and linden as the prominent trees, while among the smaller ones were the blue plum and wild crab-apple. Wild berries were plentiful and golden-rod and aster lent their own color to the scene, while the "Red Hook" or promontory in South Brooklyn, now covered with warehouses, then showed the bright tint of the soil which led the Dutch to give it its name. There were many small islands between the shore and Governor's Island. The water-front of Brooklyn is largely made land. At intervals along the shore there were "flats" or miniature prairies having a dark-colored surface soil. These the Indians cultivated. Hudson must have noticed the beans, the waiving maize and golden pumpkins of these fields, the large numbers of shore birds and water fowl, attracted by

the plentiful growth of wild celery, and the heaps of shells near the beaches—for oysters, which were especially fine at Gowanus, formed a large part of the Indian's food. Doubtless he and his men were fighting mosquitoes as they rowed towards the shore in their small boats, and this must have reminded them of similar experiences in May of the same year, when they had sailed past the North Cape toward Nova Zembla in the search for the Northeast Passage.

#### BROOKLYN—FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The "flats," so like the low and level Netherlands and ready for the plough because of the rude cultivation practiced by the Indians, were first bought by the settlers, who were inexperienced in the clearing of forests. THE EARLIEST RECORDED GRANT TO AN INDIVIDUAL WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE PRESENT COUNTY OF KINGS WAS IN JUNE, 1636. Then Jacob van Corlaer, a subordinate official of Wouter van Twiller's administration, purchased from the Indians a flat of land called "Casta-teeuw, on Sewan-hackey, or Long Island, between the Bay of the North River and the East River," the old records tell us. On the same day Andries Hudde and Wolfert Gerritsen purchased the flats next west and shortly after Wouter van Twiller secured those to the east. This was the beginning of New Amersfort or *FLATLANDS*. Later in 1636, William Adriaense Bennet and Jacques Bentyen purchased 930 acres at *GOWANUS* (an Indian name) between the present 27th Street and the New Utrecht line. In 1637, Jansen de Rapalic, a Walloon (Huguenot), purchased "Rennegackonk in the bend of Marechkawieck," about 335 acres now known as *THE WALLABOUT*, which in Dutch was "Waal-Bogt," or "Bay of the Foreigners," the name being first given to the Marechkawieck or Wallabout Bay. The *FERRY* (Fulton Ferry) was established by 1642, the ferryman, Cornelis Dircksen, having a house and garden near by. In 1645, Jan Evertse Bout, followed in 1646 by Huyck Aertsen, Jacob Stoffelsen, Pieter Cornelissen and Joris Dircksen, and in 1647 by Gerrit Wolphertsen van Couwenhoven and others, established themselves in the vicinity of Smith.



Hoyt and Fulton Streets, and called the village *BREUCK-ELLEN*, after the ancient village of that name in Holland, about 18 miles from Amsterdam. These were the beginnings of the old city of Brooklyn. The Indian name for this territory was "Meryckawick," or "The Sandy Place." In 1638, Van Twiller bought for the Dutch West India Company an extensive area which comprised the whole of the former town of Bushwick, and later became the Eastern District of Brooklyn, paying for this "eight fathoms of duffels cloth, eight fathoms of wampum, twelve kettles, eight adzes, eight axes, and some knives, corals and awls." From these beginnings Brooklyn has grown, taking in village after village, until it occupies the whole of Kings County. January 1, 1898, it ceased independent existence as a city and became a borough of the *City of New York*.

#### LONG ISLAND—FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

Many explorers observed the seaward side of Long Island. Hudson landed here in 1609; Block discovered it to be an island in 1614-1615; Charles I requested the Plymouth Company to issue a patent to Lord Stirling for this and adjacent islands, April 2, 1636, the Earl giving power of attorney to James Farret, April 20, 1637, and Farret mortgaging the property "to Fenwick and others," for the sum of £110, in 1641: settlement was begun by the Dutch at the western end of the island in June, 1636; Lyon Gardiner bought Gardiner's Island in 1639, and the English settled at the Eastern end of the island in 1640. These are the main facts of the beginning of history of the White race on Long Island. Boundary disputes between Dutch and English were settled by a commission at Hartford, Connecticut, September 19, 1650, which divided the island by a "line running from the westernmost part of Oyster Bay straight and direct to the sea." Announcement of capture of the New Netherlands by the British was sent to the Long Island towns, September 8, 1664. In consideration of the sum of £300 sterling, Charles II obtained release of the Stirling grant and conveyed this and other territory to his brother James, Duke of York. A new and *very*

unpopular body of "Duke's Laws" was imposed in February, 1665, the people having no voice in the government. Long and Staten Islands were erected into a shire, called Yorkshire, towns in the present Suffolk County constituting the East Riding; Kings County, Staten Island and Newtown the West Riding, and the remainder of Queens the North Riding. These laws changed names of Midwout, Amersfort, Middleborough, Rusdorp, Breuckelen and Vlissingen, to Flatbush, Flatlands, Newtown, Jamaica, Brooklyn and Flushing, and made their "cattle numbers" N, M, O, P, Q and R. July 30th, 1673, the province was captured by the Dutch, whose occupation was terminated by the TREATY OF WESTMINSTER, February 19, 1674, by which Great Britain received it in exchange for Surinam. It was divided into counties, November 3, 1683, those of Long Island being Kings, Queens and Suffolk. April 10, 1693, Long Island was named "Nassau," but this was soon dropped. The island's history by county division and in the six wars has separate statements. It ranks among the desirable places of the earth for habitation because of the healthful properties of its air and soil, its good water, its fine beaches permitting invigorating sea bathing, and its variety in topography.

(Class A)

NO. I. DUTCH TYPE. SCENE, "IN THE NEW NETHERLANDS, ABOUT 1640. A PATROON, HIS FAMILY, AND HOME." LABEL:

Colors in Dutch dress were almost uniformly gay and in strong contrast to the quieter tints worn in New England. As here represented the heads and costumes of the Patroon and his wife are modeled from Elizabeth McClellan's "Historic Dress in America," and the baby from a picture of the same period, by J. Jordaens, now in the Madrid Gallery. The time was about 1640. The Patroon wears the rich doublet and baggy breeches of Holland, fastened with gold buttons. His ruff is wired, and his hat, of grey felt, is ornamented with long plumes of two colors, fastened with "points." His woolen stockings are fastened at the knee with a scarf of silk and "points." Points, or ties ornamented at the ends with

metal sheathes or tags, called aiglets or aiguillettes, and often richly jewelled, were the usual fastenings during the 16th and 17th centuries, taking the place of buttons in securing the different parts of the dress. They were often very dainty and sent as love tokens. Sometimes as many as twenty or thirty pairs were used by a man of fashion. These, and bowknots about his waist, proclaim this Patroon to have been such.

The lady's gown is of crimson satin with pointed bodice, cut low neck, with full sleeves slashed to show the white undersleeves. Her ruff and cuffs are of lace starched and wired, and her stomacher is held in place by jewelled brooches. An overgarment of blue woolen has open sleeves and is tied with white ribbons. Her hair is worn in a knot at the back, with short wavy locks in front and a fringe of short curls upon the forehead.

The baby, after the fashion of the time, has a dress of rich brocade, with cap, "body" and apron of finest linen.

Such costumes and houses as these pictured might have been seen in Brooklyn or any of the Dutch villages of the New Netherlands, at that period. Houses varied in size and detail according to the purse and fancy of the builder, but all were hospitable in appearance, ample in proportion and generally painted white, with green blinds. The typical house was a one-story structure built of stone, wood or brick—frequently of all three—set gable end to the road, with finished attic containing a few sleeping rooms, a store-room and a spinning and loom room. The roof, steep at the ridge pole, curved slightly in the descent, was pierced by three dormer windows and carried beyond the side wall to form a piazza. Its outer edge rested on five turned pillars. At a later date the roof line was modified by the "hip," an idea introduced from the houses of the English colonists on the island. The Dutch house always had plants and a pet bird brought from home in the windows, and was set in a pleasant garden or *bouwerie* bright with flowers, especially tulips, with lilacs and syringas growing against the house corner. The house pictured was modeled from the Bergen and Schenck homesteads on the road to Bergen Beach (Bergen Island and Crooke's Mills), the first of which dates to 1649, while the other is

supposed to be several years older. These are the oldest houses in good repair in Brooklyn.

Nineteen years after Hendrick Hudson landed at Gravesend Bay, Dutch trading posts in the New Netherlands had become so important that the Home Government decided to attract desirable and permanent colonization. To that end an act was passed in Holland (1629) conferring the title of "Patroon," which means patron or protector, together with the grant of a large tract of land with manorial privileges and the right to entail, on one who raised a company of fifty colonists and brought them to America. At first the individual had to be a member of the Dutch West India Company which had control here, but later the title could be obtained by any fulfilling the conditions. Patroons acquired immense wealth and the furnishings of their homes were the choicest they could import. Through the effort of the Anti-rent Party the privileges of the Patroon were extinguished about 1850.

(Class B)

(Brooklyn.)

NO. I. CANDLE SNUFFERS USED IN THE EARLY 16TH CENTURY. GIFT OF HERBERT LEE UTTER.

NO. II. WINDOW WEIGHTS AND DOOR HINGES. GIFT OF HENRY ROPKE. LABEL:

From an old Dutch church, Jamaica, built in 1740. It was changed into a house and used as headquarters by Washington during the Revolution.

The house was destroyed by fire in 1903.

NO. III. INFANT'S HAND EMBROIDERED WAIST (ABOUT 1800). GIFT OF MRS. M. MUMBY.

NO. IV. INFANT'S HAND EMBROIDERED LACE CAP (ABOUT 1800). GIFT OF MRS. M. MUMBY.

NO. V. SAMPLER, WROUGHT IN SILK, BY MISS CHARLOTTE A. SIBLEY, DATED JULY 23, 1825. GIFT OF MRS. M. MUMBY.

- No. VI. SAMPLER, WROUGHT IN WORSTED, BY CATHERINE I. JAMES, IN 1843. GIFT OF MRS. JULIA A. SEARING. LABEL:

This Sampler was worked by the mother of Mrs. Searing, in 1843, at the age of ten. At that time samplers were used in school for instruction and practice in needle-work. When a sampler was well made it was framed and hung for exhibition.

- No. VII. SABOTS. OF MODERN MAKE. INTRODUCED TO SHOW THE KIND WORN BY THE FIRST DUTCH SETTLERS.

(Class C)

- No. I. MINIATURE PORTRAIT, PAINTED ON IVORY, OF MISS CHARLOTTE A. SIBLEY. GIFT OF MRS. M. MUMBY.

- No. II. LORD STIRLING AT THE BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND.

- No. III. BATTLE PASS.

- No. IV. MARTYRS' MONUMENT.

- No. V. INVITATION TO OPENING OF THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

- No. VI. BROOKLYN IN 1816.

(LONG ISLAND.)

(Roslyn.)

- No. VII. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, WITH (A) AUTOGRAPH COPY OF "TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH."

(Easthampton.)

- No. VIII. WINDMILL, REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

- No. IX. HOME OF JOHN HOWARD PAYNE, WITH PORTRAIT. LABEL:

John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," was born at No. 33 Pearl Street, Manhattan, June 9, 1791. His parents soon after removed to Easthampton, Long Island, his father, William Payne, having been made head-master of the Academy which Governor Clinton had caused to be

erected in that town. His mother was Sarah Isaacs, daughter of a distinguished Hebrew living in Easthampton, and of a Scotch woman, formerly Miss Hedges, niece of the Earl of Dysart. Payne was a man of varied ability, actor and author. "Home, Sweet Home" is from his "Clari, the Maid of Milan," first performed at Covent Garden Theatre, London, on May 8, 1823, Miss Tree, sister of Miss Ellen Tree (Mrs. Charles Kean), singing the song. In 1842, Payne was made Colonel on the staff of Major-General Aaron Ward, 4th Division, New York State Militia, and on August 23 of that year, President Tyler appointed him Consul at Tunis, Algiers. He died there, April 9, 1852, was buried in St. George's Cemetery; his body was subsequently removed to this country, arriving at Martin's Stores, Brooklyn; lying in state at the City Hall, Manhattan, and being reinterred at Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D. C., with impressive ceremony, on June 9, 1883. Payne was well known in Brooklyn, as he was a frequent visitor at the home of his brother, on Clinton Street, near Harrison. A fine bust of Payne, by Baerer, was unveiled in Prospect Park, September 27, 1873.

(Southold.)

NO. X. THE FIRST CHURCH. LABEL:

This church was formed on the 21st of October, 1640, by Rev. John Youngs of St. Margaret's, Reyden, and its chapel of St. Edmund's, Southold, Suffolk County, England. Reverend Mr. Youngs was a Puritan, who came over with his family and founded the church and the town of Southold. It was the earliest church to be organized as a religious corporation on Long Island. The present church was rebuilt in 1803. It stands a short distance east of the first meeting-house, the site of which is marked by a granite monument. This view of the church also gives a portion of the cemetery which is called "new."

NO. XI. CHURCHYARD OF THE FIRST CHURCH. LABEL:

In this cemetery are buried the first pastor, Rev. John Youngs, and his son, the Honorable John Youngs, High Sheriff of Yorkshire, and member of His Majesty's Colonial



Council. He was the most eminent and powerful man of Long Island for a generation.

#### HUDSON-FULTON LABELS IN OTHER THAN THE HISTORICAL COLLECTION.

In each collection whatever relates to the Hudson-Fulton celebration is emphasized by special label, or, where there are a number of such objects, attention has been called to them in a general label posted in conspicuous place.

#### BOTANY.

##### I GENERAL LABEL.

##### WHAT HUDSON MUST HAVE SEEN.

"This is a very good land to fall in with, and a pleasant land to see," is the record in the "Journal" of Hudson's voyage on the day when his ship came to anchor off the Navesink Highlands. As he sailed up the bay and explored the shores hereabout, he made frequent mention of the beauty of the country, with its grass, flowers, and as goodly trees as ever he had seen, from which came sweet odors. Barren Island and Coney Island then extended much farther into the Lower Bay, and back of their long sweep of beach was fertile land, now covered by sand. Here were groves of red cedar with some lower growth, in which sumach was changing to its autumn tint, the whole fringed with golden-rod and aster of both white and purple varieties. The flower border continued along the promontory where is now Fort Hamilton, outlined Gravesend Bay, went over the Red Hook and up to the present Heights. This was probably as far on the East River as Hudson's boats ventured. But the character of the trees changed. The red cedar gave place to oak, chestnut, linden, tulip, sour-gum, alders, magnolia, ironwood, larch, white cedar, beech, hemlock, sycamore, pines, and wild fruit trees—the plum and black cherry. On the Heights were magnificent groves of ash and oak. Wild grape vines rioted over the trees. There were quantities of green briar and bittersweet, the berries then darkening; of Virginia creeper and poison ivy. When Hudson's men came ashore, as they are known to have done, they must have passed through fields of



corn (maize) and bean patches which the Canarsie Indian women had planted, and if they walked through the forest or into its glades, their feet must have touched wild flowers, either in leaf or in blossom. Among these were members of the mint, clover, buttercup, myrtle, mustard, St. John's wort, dandelion, lobelia, jack-in-the-pulpit, iris, sorrel, Solomon's seal, wild lily, plantain, and tansy families, mushrooms, toadstools, ferns, the many luxuriant grasses and sedges, the water rushes, the wild celery on which the ducks fed, and many other flowers familiar to us at this day.

Examples of the flora mentioned are in this collection.

## GEOGRAPHY.

### 2 Special Labels.

On a wall map of this section of the United States the Hudson-Fulton route is marked by tiny flags of the Holland of 1609 and the United States of 1807, the first-mentioned placed at Navesink Highlands and at Albany, the second at Manhattan Borough and at Albany. The label states: "These flags, of the Holland of 1609 and the United States of 1807, show the route followed by Henry Hudson, in 1609, beginning at Navesink Highlands, New Jersey, and ending at Albany, New York, and by Robert Fulton, in 1807, beginning at Manhattan Borough, the old City of New York, and ending at Albany."

The collection is enriched by large type models, which open a series showing life and occupation as governed by zonal distribution. California and Haida Indians, Labrador and Alaska Eskimo, and a lumber camp in a temperate forest are those now installed. The last named was given the following label when put on exhibition in 1907:

#### LUMBER CAMP IN TEMPERATE FOREST.

These men have gone into the deep forest away from human dwellings, to fell trees and prepare the valuable timber for the markets of the world.

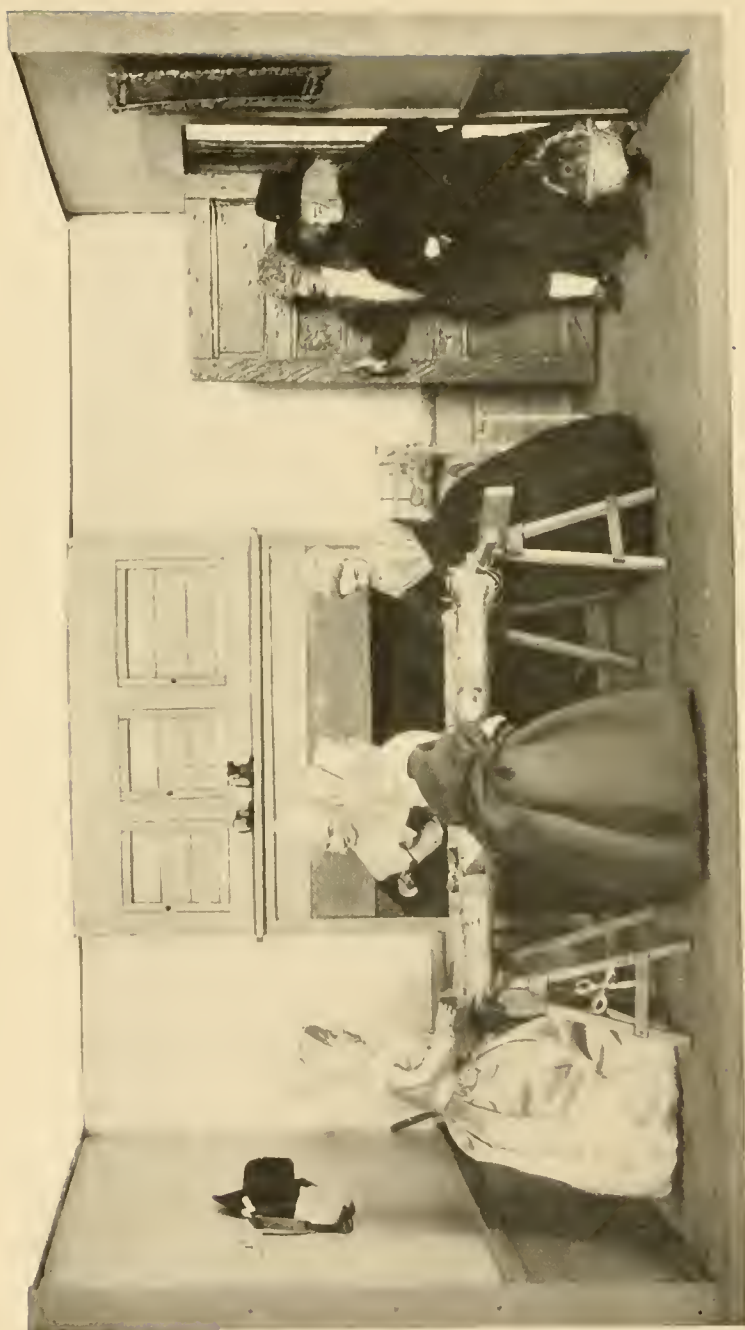
The log cabin, its furniture and nearly all the conveniences of the camp are obtained directly from the forest. Food, clothing, oil and the necessary tools of iron and steel



THE MINISTER CALLS ON THE FAMILY. ABOUT 1730.  
For description see page 35.







A QUAKER "QUILTING-BEE." ABOUT 1800.  
For description see page 37.

are bought with money made from the sale of the lumber. The barrels on the bobsled at the right are filled with food supplies from the nearest trading station.

While the lumberman must earn his living by hard labor with his hands, life for him is much easier than for the Eskimo. The lumberman can always find people ready to sell him food and clothing, while the Eskimo must either capture his food or starve.

The methods of lumbering shown in this model are those employed many years ago before steam and machinery came into use.

It now has this additional label:

LUMBER CAMP IN TEMPERATE FOREST.

Because it shows conditions that the settlers had to meet, this model relates very closely to the period of early settlement on Long Island. While the forest was not so dense here as on the mainland and some wind-swept stretches were almost bare of trees, there were heavily wooded sections. These the British were more ready to take up than were the Dutch, who preferred the "flats" of fertile land along shore, as being like the farms in their own Holland, so first purchased those from the Indians, though afterwards they occupied the wooded hills. But nearly every British colony had members brought up in or near the great British forests, therefore familiar with woodcraft.

GEOLOGY.

2 Special labels and one General (Long Island) label.

The topaz, in the series of birthstones, case of gems, in the mineralogy room, has this label:

The TOPAZ was

ROBERT FULTON'S BIRTHSTONE

He was born November 14, 1765.

A specimen of serpentine, in prominent position in the mineral case, has this in addition to the usual descriptive label:

"On Friday, the 2d, the Half Moon anchored near 'a cliffe that looked of the colour of a white greene.' This cliff

is one of the most accurately located landmarks in Hudson's river voyage, being without doubt the green serpentine outcrop at Castle Point, Hoboken." Edward Hagaman Hall, L. H. M., L. H. D.—"Hudson and Fulton."

The general label, also printed as a leaflet for the use of teachers and students, is as follows:

#### GEOLOGY OF LONG ISLAND.

Long Island Indians account for the stones and huge boulders on the north shore in a legend of an angry demon on the Connecticut shore who hurled the rocks at offending demons on this side of the Sound. Geology accounts for them by showing that they were left by a great ice-sheet which swept down from the North, thousands of years ago, and left its story plainly written in the language of stone and sand. The first was brought from northern mountains, and the second was scooped up out of the ground where Long Island Sound now is. Both were deposited at a line about the center of the Island in what is called a moraine, thus forming a ridge now known as "the backbone of Long Island." This starts at Bay Ridge and forks at Port Jefferson, the southern line continuing to form Montauk Point, with vanishing remains further eastward in Block Island, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket: the northern line forming Orient Point, and Plum, the two Gull, and Fisher's Islands. Some geologists think this northern line the work of a second ice-sheet. The hills of the island are composed of what is called "gravel-drift" and "till" or drift proper. The yellow gravel drift also forms the soil of the pine barrens of southern and eastern Long Island and appears in a brickyard at Huntington. Near Brooklyn the till attains its greatest depth, between 150 and 200 feet. Mt. Prospect, in Prospect Park, 194 feet in height, probably consists for the most part of till. Some of the boulders placed by the ice-sheet are of enormous size. At Shelter Island is one, now split in three pieces, that as a solid mass contained over 9,000 cubic feet. Rock in place comes to the surface only near Astoria.

It is said that "highways follow deer paths," but the paths which those animals choose were frequently first laid



down by glacial action. When the progress of the ice-sheet was stopped the ice began to melt—the water collected in sub-glacial rivers and where two such rivers met or where great balls of ice, boulders and debris were left at the edge of the moraine, basin-shaped depressions called “kettle holes” were made. Up to 1904 three such existed on Brooklyn Avenue just beyond the Eastern Parkway. Gardiner’s, Great and Little Peconic bays, and one or two smaller bays, were originally formed by sub-glacial streams as they emerged from the land. Some of these have a bottom below present sea level because the old river channels had their beds near the old sea bottom and retained their original depth while the drift was being deposited around them. An “esker” or gravel ridge, formed by a sub-glacial stream, was formerly to be seen at DeKalb Avenue near Myrtle Avenue Park, Ridgewood. Brooklyn streets which follow depressions left by old sub-glacial streams are Martense Lane, in Flatbush; the old Port Road, through Prospect Park; the old Clove Road, near the Penitentiary, and the Hunter-Fly (“Vly” Dutch for Valley) Road in East New York.

A uniform water level exists in the stratified sands of Long Island which are underlain by clays, and on this depends the existence of the many ponds of clear and cool water, some of which have no visible inlet or outlet. The largest of these, Lake Ronkonkoma, is 13 miles in circumference, with a maximum depth of 83 feet.

Fossils have been found at Fort Lafayette, New Utrecht, Prospect Park, Fort Greene, and Front Street. Fossil leaves and plants exist from Eaton’s Neck to Glen Cove.

The New Jersey clay beds continue on Long Island, reaching it at Rockaway Inlet and crossing the Island diagonally to Lloyd’s Neck. South of this is a marl belt. Lignite is found and peat beds abound. Magnetite, occurring almost everywhere on the beaches in the form of sand, is the only magnetic ore on the Island. Iron pyrites is present as Marcasite, a material prized by jewelers. With the sand, gravel and clays before mentioned, it will be seen that almost the whole of Long Island can be utilized in the arts and trades.

## ZOOLOGY.

## 1 General Label.

## HERE WHEN HUDSON CAME.

Hudson was impressed by the number of fish in this harbor. Soon after anchoring he sent men out in a small boat to get a supply, and notes in his journal, September 4, "Caught ten great mullet, a foot and a half long, and a Ray as great as four men could haul into the ship." He mentions salmon, sturgeon, and quantities of snipe and other birds, and must have noticed the butterflies, for at that time of year the monarch, tiger-swallowtail and sulphur butterflies are most abundant. Probably at dusk the noise made by katydids was heard by those on the "Half Moon." Daniel Denton, son of the first minister at Hempstead, who came from Stamford in 1644, published a "History of New York" in 1670, in which he said that the Long Island Indians ate fish, fowl, venison, skunks, raccoon, opossum, turtles, etc., and spoke of the prevalence of wolves and foxes. Wolves were annoying in 1665, for the "Duke's Laws" promise "The value of an Indian coat to be given to any one who shall bring the head of a wolf to any constable on Long Island, provided it be killed on Long Island." Foxes and wild-cats had laws passed against them in 1717. It is possible that bear were localized in small numbers. Whales were so plentiful that the salary of the first minister at Easthampton was paid mainly in whale oil. Shad were also abundant, the shad fishery at Fort Hamilton being noted as late as 1848. All these must have been here when Hudson came. Many remain, but wolves, bear, otter and others have been exterminated. The Labrador duck, once plentiful, became extinct here about forty years ago. The black rat, introduced early in the history of the country, has been almost universally replaced by the obnoxious rodent, the Norway rat, which, with other pests, such as the house mouse, the Croton bug and Oriental roach, was brought on European ships. Native roaches and mice were confined more to the woods, though Indians had plenty of pests in their habitations attracted by lack of cleanliness—bedbugs, lice, carrion and scavenger beetles, flies, mosquitoes,

ants, etc. Of the creatures that were here when Hudson came this Museum exhibits:

Bear	Water
Bay lynx or wild-cat	Ring-necked
Wolf	Worm
Fox	Turtles
Skunk	Snapping
Opossum	Red-legged
Porcupine	Box
Raccoon	Mud
Woodchuck	Painted
Squirrels	Spotted
Gray	Lobster
Red	Crab
Chipmunk	Shrimp
Rabbit, cotton-tail	Oysters
Mink	Clams
Weasel	Mussels
Martin	Squid
Bat	Fish
Porpoise	Mullet
Whale (model)	Ray
Beaver	Salmon
Muskrat	Sturgeon
Vole	Bass
Mole	Brook-trout
Frogs	Shad
Green	Perch
Leopard	Weak-fish
Pickerel	Dog-fish
Wood	Birds
Tree	Song birds
Bull	Duck
Toads—3 kinds	Geese
Salamander	Snipe
Snakes	Swan
Banded rattle	Herons
Blue racer	Pigeons
Copperhead	Eagle
Black	Osprey
Brown	Gulls
Garter	Owls
Blowing-adder	Hawks
Red-bellied	Butterflies
Milk	Insects.

# THE LIBRARY.

The Library has a Hudson-Fulton bookshelf and bulletins about each of the men.

## BOOKS CONSULTED.

- Abbott.....Old Paths and Legends of the New England Border.
- Abbott.....Lives of the Presidents.
- Arnold.....The Sea Beach at Ebb Tide.
- Beauchamp....Wampum and Shell Articles.
- Boutelle.....Arms and Armor.
- Church.....Indian History.
- Cooper.....Navy of the United States.
- Denton.....History of New York.
- Demmin.....Die Kriegs waffen.
- Drake.....Indian History.
- Drake.....Nooks and Corners of the New England Coast.
- Earle.....Two Centuries of Costume in America.
- Earle.....Costume of Colonial Times.
- Eggleston.....Household History of the United States.
- Ellis.....The People's Standard History of the United States.
- Elson.....History of the United States.
- Emmerton.....Life on the Sea Shore.
- Emmons.....Navy of the United States.
- Fairlie.....National Administration of the United States.
- Fiske.....New France and New England.
- Fiske.....History of the United States.
- Fiske.....Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America.
- Fiske.....Old Virginia and Her Neighbors.
- Gauss.....The American Government.
- Griffis.....Brave Little Holland.
- Hadyn.....Dictionary of Dates.
- Hart.....The American Nation.
- Hart.....Source Readers in American History.
- Hart (ed.)....Grolier Club Catalogue of Washington Portraits.

- Harrison.....This Country of Ours.  
 Jenks.....Our Army for Our Boys.  
 Johnson.....French Pathfinders in America.  
 Johnson.....Pioneer Spaniards in North America.  
 Johnson.....Original Portraits of Washington.  
 Kretschmer        }  
           and        }  
 Rohrbach.....}Trächten der Volker.  
 Lacombe.....Arms and Armor.  
 Lockwood.....Colonial Furniture in America.  
 Lossing.....Field Book of the Revolution.  
 Lossing.....Our Country.  
 Luddington....Uniforms of the Army of the United States.  
 Lyon.....Colonial Furniture in New England.  
 Maclay.....History of the Navy.  
 Macgeorge.....Flags.  
 Mayer.....Sea Shore Life.  
 McLellan.....Historic Dress in America.  
 Mercuri.....Costumes historique.  
 Montgomery...American History.  
 Moore.....Old Furniture Book.  
 Morgan.....Theodore Roosevelt.  
 Munn.....Three Types of Washington Portraits.  
                     National Cyclopedia of Biography.  
                     New International Encyclopedia.  
 Parkman.....Jesuits in North America.  
 Parkman.....Montcalm and Wolf.  
 Putnam.....Open Fireplace.  
 Racinet.....Le costume historique.  
 Richardson....Cambridge on the Charles. Harper's Maga-  
                     zine, January, 1876.  
 Septimo.....Colleccion litografica de guadros del rey de  
                     España.  
 Smith.....Thirteen Colonies.  
 Spears.....United States Navy.  
 Stiles.....The History of Brooklyn.  
 Stratemeyer...American Boy's Life of William McKinley.  
 Thomas.....History of the United States.  
 Thompson.....History of Long Island.

Thwaites.....France in America.  
Walton.....Stories of Pennsylvania.  
Walton.....Uniforms of the Army of the United States.  
Weir.....John Trumbull and His Works.  
Winterburn...Spanish in the Southwest.

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For fuller information in regard to the Indians of this  
vicinity the reader is referred to

THE INDIANS OF MANHATTAN ISLAND  
AND GREATER NEW YORK,

by Alanson Skinner, being

A GUIDE

TO THE

HUDSON-FULTON EXHIBIT

AT THE

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

# THE HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION COMMISSION

Appointed by the Governor of the State of New York  
and the Mayor of the City of New York and  
chartered by Chapter 325, Laws of  
the State of New York, 1906

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List of Institutions holding Free Exhibitions under the  
auspices of or in co-operation with the Scientific,  
Historical and Art Committees of the Hudson-  
Fulton Celebration Committee.

**AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY**, Seventy-seventh Street, from Columbus Avenue to Central Park West. Open daily, except Sundays, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sundays from 1 to 5 p. m. Always free. Special Exhibition during the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, from September 1st to December 1st. Original objects showing the life and habits of the Indians of Manhattan Island and the Hudson River Valley. (Special illustrated guide for sale; price, 10 cents.)

**AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS**, Engineering Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. Robert Fulton Exhibition consists of paintings, drawings, books, decorations and furniture, and working models of John Fitch's steamboat, the first boat operated and propelled by steam, Robert Fulton's "Clermont," the first successful application of steam to navigation, and John Stevens's "Phoenix," the first steamboat to sail on the ocean.

Council Room of the Society, eleventh floor, and will be open from 9.00 a. m. until 5.30 p. m. during the entire period of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, and from 9.00 a. m. until 5.00 p. m. daily until December 6th.

**BROOKLYN INSTITUTE MUSEUM**, Eastern Parkway. Open daily, except Sundays, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Sundays from 2 to 6 p. m.; Thursday evenings from 7.30 to 9.45 p. m. Free except on Mondays and Tuesdays, when admission fee is charged of 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children under sixteen years of age. Special Exhibition relating to Stone Implements of the Indians on Long Island, and examples of native animals; Portrait of Robert Fulton painted by himself, the property of Col. Henry T. Chapman and loaned by him to the Museum.

**CHILDRENS MUSEUM (Brooklyn Institute)**, Bedford Park, Brooklyn Avenue. Historical Collection and Objects of Related Interest (Illustrated Catalogue). Open free to the public from Monday to Saturday (inclusive) from 9 a. m. to 5.30 p. m., and on Sunday from 2 until 5.30 p. m.

**CITY HISTORY CLUB OF NEW YORK**, 21 West Forty-fourth Street. Special Exhibition of Illustrations, Photographs, Maps and Plans relating to the history of the City of New York, and all of the originals used in the City History Club Historical Guide Book of the City of New York.

**COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK**, St. Nicholas Avenue and 139th Street. Hudson-Fulton Exhibit. During the Hudson-Fulton Celebration and for some weeks thereafter, the College of the City of New York will have on exhibition in its historical museum a collection of charts, views, manuscripts and relics representing old New York.

**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, BOROUGHES OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS**. Through the courtesy of Commissioner Michael J. Kennedy, the different species of trees have been labeled in Prospect Park, from the Plaza to the Willink Entrance; in Bedford Park; in Highland Park; and in Tompkins Park. An additional small enameled sign has been



hung on those labeled trees that were indigenous to the Hudson River Valley in 1609. The special label reads: "This species is a native of the Hudson River Valley."

**FRAUNCES TAYERN**, 54 Pearl Street, near Broad Street. Historic Revolutionary Building. Built in 1719. Open daily, except Sundays, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Special Exhibition of Revolutionary Relics by the New York State Society of the Sons of the Revolution, who are the owners of the historic building, September 15th to November 1st.

**LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY**, corner of Pierrepont and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, between Brooklyn Bridge and Borough Hall. Open daily, except Sundays, from 8.30 a. m. to 6 p. m. Reference library of 70,000 volumes; manuscripts, relics, etc. Autograph receipt of Robert Fulton and original manuscript volume of Danker's and Stuyter's "Journal of a Voyage to New York in 1679-80."

**METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART**, Central Park East. Main entrance on Fifth Avenue at Eighty-second Street. Open daily, except Sundays, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.; until December 31st, to 5 p. m.; Saturdays to 10 p. m.; Sundays from 1 to 6 p. m. On Mondays and Fridays an admission fee of 25 cents is charged, except to members and copyists. Collections illustrating all departments of Art and Archaeology. Special Exhibition of a magnificent Collection of over 130 of the works of 17th century Dutch Masters, constituting the finest Exhibition of this kind ever made. Products of Colonial Art: American Paintings, Furniture, Pewter and Silver of the 17th and 18th centuries, etc. (Two catalogues for sale, one of Dutch Exhibit and one of Colonial Arts; price, 10 cents each. Also finely illustrated edition de luxe.)

**NATIONAL ARTS CLUB**, Twentieth Street near Irving Place (Gramercy Park). Open daily from September 20th to about October 18th, 1909, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Special Loan Exhibition by the National Arts Club, in co-operation with the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

Three centuries of New York City: Special Exhibition of Paintings, Photographs, Drawings and other interesting materials, illustrating the growth and progress of New York from the time of Henry Hudson to the present day.

**NEW YORK AQUARIUM**, in Battery Park. Under the management of the New York Zoological Society. Open daily, including Sundays, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. until October 15th. (October 16th to April 14th, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.) All tanks containing fish indigenous to the Hudson River will be so marked.

**NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN**, Bronx Park. Museums open daily, including Sundays, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Conservatories from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Grounds always open. In the Grounds and Conservatories exhibits of Plants, Shrubs, Trees and Natural Woodland; in the Museums, Plant Products utilized in the Arts, Sciences and Industries. All Trees growing on Manhattan Island and Hudson River Valley at the time of Hudson's arrival are marked with the letter "H." (Special illustrated catalogue for sale.)

**NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**, 226 West Fifty-eighth Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue. Open daily, except Sundays, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., until November 1st.

Special Exhibition of old Deeds, Manuscripts, Books, Portraits, etc., relating to the history of the United States up to and including the War of 1812. (Catalogue for sale.)

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West. September 25th to October 30th, open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Robert Fulton Exhibition of the New York Historical Society, in co-operation with the Colonial Dames of America. (Catalogue for sale.)

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, Lenox Branch, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street. Open daily, except Sundays, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Special Exhibition of Prints, Books, Manuscripts, etc., relating to Henry Hudson, the Hudson River, Robert Fulton and Steam Navigation. (Special illustrated catalogue for sale; price, 10 cents.)

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK, under the management of the New York Zoological Society, St. Nicholas Avenue (138th to 140th Streets), in Bronx Park. Open daily, including Sundays, from 9 a. m. until an hour before sunset (November 1st to May 1st from 10 a. m.). Free, except on Mondays and Thursdays, when an admission fee of 25 cents is charged. The fauna of Henry Hudson's time on Manhattan Island and Hudson River Valley will be indicated by the flag of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration. (Special illustrated catalogue for sale.)

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH. The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York will make an exhibit in the chapel of the Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue and 48th Street, during the week of the celebration, 9 to 5 daily.

VAN CORTLANDT HOUSE MUSEUM, in Van Cortlandt Park was built in 1748. Open daily, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Special Exhibition of Mezzotint Portraits of men prominent in political life prior to the Revolution; Wedgwood's Medallion Portraits of Illustrious Personages; Cartoons and Caricatures of political events, etc. (Special illustrated catalogue on sale.)

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS (The Jumel Mansion), Roger Morris Park, Edgecombe Road and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street. Built about 1760. Open free daily, including Sundays, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Special features: Collection of Colonial furnishings, objects and pictures; also the Bolton Collection of War Relics of the Revolution.

#### BY SPECIAL CARD ONLY.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, 15 West 81st Street. Special Exhibition of Books and Maps relating to Henry Hudson and Robert Fulton. Admission may be obtained by card. Apply to the Librarian, 15 West 81st Street. Open from September 25th to October 9th, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

*File*

MUSEUMS OF THE  
Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences

FREDERIC A. LUCAS, D. Sc.  
Curator-in-Chief

CATALOGUE  
OF THE  
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AND  
OBJECTS OF RELATED INTEREST  
AT THE  
CHILDREN'S MUSEUM

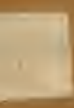
ANNA B. GALLUP, B. A.  
Curator

HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION NUMBER

Prepared by  
AGNES E. BOWEN

For list of Officers and Institutions, Hudson-Fulton Celebration,  
see last four pages

4















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